

SENATE.

FRIDAY, February 4, 1921.

(Legislative day of Wednesday, February 2, 1921.)

The Senate met at 11 o'clock a. m., on the expiration of the recess.

QUAPAW INDIAN LANDS.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to lay aside temporarily the unfinished business for the purpose of taking up the bill (S. 4879) to amend section 1 of the act of Congress approved March 2, 1895 (28 Stat. L., p. 907), to extend restrictions against the alienation of lands allotted to and inherited by certain Quapaw Indians, and for other purposes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. McCUMBER. I shall not object at this time unless it leads to debate.

Mr. CURTIS. I call up the bill at the request of the Senators from Oklahoma. It is a bill to extend the time of the restrictions which now exist against the alienation of certain Quapaw Indian lands. The bill has been read in full, and the amendments of the Committee on Indian Affairs have been read. The bill is recommended by the Department of the Interior and favorably reported by the committee. The Senators from Oklahoma are very anxious to have it passed; otherwise great harm may come to those incompetent Indians.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, I hope that the bill may be passed without delay.

There being no objection, the bill was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendments of the committee will be stated.

The first amendment was, on page 2, in line 2, after the word "Interior," to strike out the words "as set forth in the House of Representatives Document No. — (66th Cong., 3d. sess.)," and to insert:

To wit: John Beaver, Mah-hunk-a-zhe-ka, now Beaver; Anna Beaver, now Bear; Arthur Buffalo, Lizzie Cedar, Peter Clabber, Minnie Greenback, now Clabber, Harry Crawfish, Thomas Crawfish, Mary Crawfish, now Skye; Francis Quapaw Goodeagle, Wat-tah-nah-zhe Goodeagle, Khah-Daah, or Grandeagle, now Quapaw; Antoine Greenback, Joseph Greenback, Ho-gom-me, or Goodeagle; Mis-kah-get-tah, Amos Newhouse, John Quapaw, Nellie J. Ball, now Quapaw; Ta-mee-heh, or Quapaw; Benjamin Quapaw, Solomon Quapaw, Frances Quapaw, now Gokey; Julia Stafford, now Shapp; Hah-dah-ska-tun-ka, or Track; Mes-kah-tun-ka, or Track, now Slagle; Flora Young Greenback, now Whitebird; James Xavier, Anna Xavier, now Collins; Wah-she-mah-tah-net Track, now Martha Track Quapaw; Henry Buffalo, Clara May Buffalo, Hazel L. Buffalo, now McDunneer; Nora Buffalo, now Brook; William Buffalo, James Amos Valliere; Georgia Alice Valliere, now Hampton; Iva Amelia Valliere, Jesse Daylight, Clayton C. Daylight, Emma Louise Blansett, Alphonso Greenback, Jr., Lulu May Greenback, Mary Mollie Greenback, Amy Greenback, Woodrow Wilson Greenback, John Greenback, Alphonso Greenback, sr., Beatrice C. Peters, now Shapp; Juanita Alma Dawes, Agnes Track, Dennis Wilson, Erwin Wilson, Martin Wilson, Mary Wilson, Louise Wilson, Robert A. Whitebird, Helene Irene Whitebird, Thomas Xavier, Elnora Quapaw, and Lucy Lottson Beaver.

So as to read:

That section 1 of the act of Congress approved March 2, 1895 (28 Stat. L., p. 907), in so far as the same relates to the allotments of land to the Quapaw Indians and to restrictions against alienation of said allotments, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to provide that the restrictions which now exist against the alienation of the lands allotted to and allotted lands inherited by the Quapaw Indians named in the letter of January —, 1921, of the Secretary of the Interior, to wit, John Beaver, etc.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, line 9, before the word "years," to strike out the word "ten" and insert the word "twenty-five," so as to read:

The same are hereby extended for the further and additional period of 25 years from the date of this act.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EMERGENCY TARIFF.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 15275) imposing temporary duties upon certain agricultural products to meet present emergencies, to provide revenue, and for other purposes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The pending amendment will be stated.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY. On page 2, line 1, strike out the figure "30" and insert in lieu thereof "40," so as to read:

Wheat, 40 cents per bushel.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The next amendment will be stated.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY. On page 2, line 13, after the word "pound," insert the words "except rice cleaned for use in the manufacture of canned foods," so as to read:

Rice, cleaned, 2 cents per pound, except rice cleaned for use in the manufacture of canned foods.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The next amendment will be stated.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY. On page 3, after line 13, insert:

14. Fresh or frozen beef, veal, mutton, lamb, and pork, 2 cents per pound. Meats of all kinds, prepared or preserved, not specially provided for herein, 25 per cent ad valorem.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, I understood that we had up the Quapaw Indian bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That bill has been passed. The bill now before the Senate is the so-called emergency tariff bill.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The reading clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ball	Harris	McCormick	Smith, Ga.
Borah	Harrison	McCumber	Smoot
Brandegee	Hefflin	McLean	Spencer
Calder	Johnson, Calif.	McNary	Sutherland
Capper	Jones, Wash.	Moses	Thomas
Culberson	Kellogg	Nelson	Townsend
Curtis	Kendrick	New	Trammell
Dial	Kenyon	Overman	Underwood
Dillingham	Keyes	Page	Wadsworth
Elkins	King	Pomerene	Walsh, Mass.
France	Kirby	Ransdell	Warren
Gay	Knox	Reed	Williams
Gooding	La Follette	Sheppard	Willis
Gore	Lenroot	Shields	
Gronna	Lodge	Simmons	

Mr. HARRISON. I have been requested to announce that the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CHAMBERLAIN] is absent on account of illness.

I have also been requested to announce that the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GERRY], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. ASHURST], the Senator from Florida [Mr. FLETCHER], and the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR] are detained on official business of the Senate.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I wish to announce that the Senator from Delaware [Mr. Wolcott] is detained on official business.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Fifty-eight Senators have answered to the roll call. There is a quorum present.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, yesterday evening, just before I expressed a willingness for the Senate to take a recess or an adjournment, I had expressed some degree of astonishment at the position which had been assumed by the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. McCUMBER]. He had taken the position that, considering the fact that the manufacturing classes had in the past robbed the agricultural classes through the instrumentality of the tariff, which was absolutely true, it now became necessary for the agricultural classes to rob the manufacturing classes back again so as to get even.

Neither within a State, amongst its industrial classes, nor outside of a State, amongst the nations of the world, can any real good or permanent good be obtained for civilization or populations by a policy of retaliation. Nothing is more clearly demonstrated in the economical world, in the moral world, and in the social world than that fact.

You can not get even with another man by retaliation. Either he can whip you or you can whip him, but there is no such thing as preserving equality and justice between you in that way. If it be wrong for him to rob you, it is equally wrong for you to rob him, and two robberies can never make an indemnity, just as two wrongs can never make one right.

Mr. President, I rose partially for the purpose of saying that, but partially for this purpose: I am a little afraid that my position in the Senate has been a bit misunderstood. I am not filibustering against the pending bill; I do not care when the bill comes to a vote, provided it comes to a vote by the orderly procedure of the business of the Senate; but when Senators call upon me to agree to a request for unanimous consent, that is a different proposition. I am perfectly willing for the Senate to attend to its business without any filibuster. I think that the right of filibustering, if it be a right, is a possession so valuable for a minority that it ought never to be wasted. It ought never to be used except for great funda-

mental and vital purposes. I would use it to preserve the principles of the Constitution; I would use it for the preservation of white supremacy upon the Pacific coast or down South; I would use it for any great fundamental, vital purpose, and try to prevent anybody interfering with it; but to use it for a mere fiscal matter has never met with my approval.

Mr. President, I wish it distinctly understood that while I will not give my consent to fixing a date for a vote upon any measure where I know what the result of the vote will be, and know that that result will be adverse to my own convictions, while I will not agree to a result, speaking individually, as an individual Member of the Senate, or to a request for unanimous consent involving adverse result, I still shall not oppose the Senate's exercising its power of organization and of decision. It reminds me a little of an incident which happened some time back—I do not remember how far it was—when, I think, the Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH] arose and asked unanimous consent for the consideration of a resolution of international sympathy which seemed to me to disturb and violate our international duty. I said, "I hope the Senator will withdraw that request and will move what he wants, because I wish to be left free to vote against it, and I do not want to be bound by a unanimous-consent agreement." This he kindly did.

Mr. President, this august body—and I call it by that adjectival description because it generally speaks of itself in that way—has reached a pretty pass if it can not attend to legislation without unanimous consent. I think it can; I shall not interfere with its doing so; but no man can get my consent to a vote which involves a result when I know the result will be one that I do not want. That is a different proposition.

Mr. President, it was a uniform habit of the old Hamiltonian Federalists and is a habit of their successors, the Republican Party, to take advantage of any great emergency that happens to the country to begin at once, during or after the emergency, to "tinker with the tariff" and to make out of it an excuse or a pretext to raise the tariff. We had hardly laid the ghost of the War of 1812 before they attempted it then, and succeeded, leading finally to the enormous tariff of 1816, and that finally to the tariff of the thirties, known as the bill of abominations, and finally leading to threatened nullification upon the part of South Carolina. We had not got planted upon our feet during the war between the sections before somebody said, "This is a magnificent opportunity to help the special interests by increasing the tariff rates," and so the Republicans proceeded to increase them. We had not finished the Spanish-American War, we had barely begun it, when the Republican Party, true to form, moved to increase the tariff. Whenever they have won a victory of a political character, no matter upon what issue they have won it, their first skirmish-line feat has been to increase the tariff rates.

They won a victory for monometallism and against the parity of the coinage of gold and silver, and instead of proceeding at once to pass a monometallic law, they proceeded at once to increase the tariff. They won a victory upon Philippine annexation, and instead of proceeding at once to declare the congressional status of the Philippines, they proceeded to introduce a bill to raise the tariff rates. They have just won a victory against the League of Nations, they say—I will not stop to argue what it was won about, although I know 54 other reasons why it was won which I could state if I had the time—and now the first thing is not to proceed to do something about that, but to raise the tariff rates. Senators, you are running true to form, but this time you are riding to a fall.

The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. McCUMBER] is making the mistake that the old English landlords made. You can pass tariff bills to increase the price of products so long as those products are not fundamental necessities of human life, but whenever you undertake to increase the price of necessities, sooner or later you are going to have either revolution upon the part of the proletariat or you are going to have political defeat. You can not tax the bread and butter and meat of the people, their daily nutriment, without having trouble.

In the past you had an innocuous duty upon wheat and several forms of cereals because the United States was the producer of the surplus of the world, which went to the markets of the world, and was an exporter of all of those products, and the duty had very little, if any, effect upon the price of the product in the American market. Now, however, the conditions have changed; over 50 per cent of the American people are living in towns. There are, in fact, more than that living in towns, Mr. President, because the census counts as towns only those places over 8,000 people, or, perhaps, the number may be 5,000, and under that figure are numberless towns the residents of which are not agriculturists, and yet they are counted as a part of

the less than fifty-odd per cent living in the towns as a part of the agricultural population.

The Senator is riding to a fall; he is riding exactly to the same fall, and he is repeating the very arguments that were used by the landlord interests of Great Britain in supporting the corn laws, until things had reached such a point, under a semirevolution, which was known then as "Chartism," accompanied by hayrick burning, general disorder, and demoralization upon the part of the laboring men in the great factory towns and the little factory villages, that even Sir Robert Peel, arch conservative that he was, was forced to repeal the corn laws. If the Senator thinks that he can establish as a permanent institution in America a system of corn laws, he is doomed to go through the same experience that the conservatives under the reluctant leadership of Sir Robert Peel went through with.

So, when the Senator undertakes to indemnify farmers for the manufacturers' robbery of the agriculturists, which has been going on for a century, by a new-found legislative tax-law robbery by the agriculturists of the manufacturing laboring class, then he is galloping to meet disappointment sooner or later. And he ought to meet with it.

I am perhaps the only man in this body whose post-office address is out in the country. I live there; every dollar I have in the world is identified with agriculture except a few dollars which I put in to help the Government out during the war, and invested in its bonds. They strained me like the mischief, and then the Government, in a very dishonest way, after giving its note to me and various other people, proceeded to tax back a part of the note so as to run the market value of its own paper down below par, which an honest man would not have done; but an allegedly honest Government has done it.

Mr. President, there is no getting away from the facts. The Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR] on yesterday, with Scotch persistence, drove the argument home. What is your object? What is your purpose? It is to increase the price of bread and meat to the people.

If you can not do that, you can not raise their prices to the producer, which is your avowed object. If you do raise the prices to the producer, you have increased them to the people. Why not quit this nonsense, and, instead of getting even with the manufacturer by perpetrating upon him a reciprocal robbery, deprive him of the robbery that he is now perpetrating upon you. If you will decrease the price of my agricultural implements and everything which I must buy in order to carry on farming processes in the State of Mississippi, I shall demand no favors at the hands of the United States Government. I can meet all comers in the cotton field, with white men upon the quarter-deck and Negro laborers in the field, although paying them four times what is paid to the fellaheen of Egypt and six times what is paid to the peasants of India, and beat Egypt and India at their own game; but, in order that I may do so, I ask simply to be left unhampered and untaxed, except in so far as the Government shall levy a tax for revenue purposes alone for the payment of governmental necessities. That is all I ask, and if I ask more I ask something that I have no right to ask.

If you could demonstrate to me to-day that a tax upon long-staple cotton would put from \$5 to \$10 a bale in my pocket out of my next year's crop, and then ask me to support the duty upon that ground, my response would be in the words of Scripture: "Is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing?" After I have preached for a lifetime that a tariff levied for the purpose of enriching some class or some person at the expense of the general public is robbery, shall I myself become a robber, and can I reconcile it to my conscience by counting up at the end of the year the number of net dollars of profit which I have made out of the legal process? I might do that, but at the same time that I did it I would have to cease to be a gentleman, and a man wants to continue to be a gentleman to the extent that he can, no matter what his private sins are. He need not add public sin of unfair law for his own benefit to the burden which the rest of us carry.

Mr. President, I have not taken the floor for the purpose of making a long talk. I want to call attention to one more thing, and then, to prove my good faith, I am going to sit down.

What is the present condition of the world internationally, in the commercial relations of one country with another? It is a state of utterly demoralized exchange rates. And what is the matter with the exchange? What gives the dollar a premium? What puts the pound sterling and the franc and the reichsmark at a discount? It is the fact that the people in distressed Europe, to a certain extent even in England, but everywhere upon the Continent, have neither money nor credit wherewith to buy. It is the fact that they must go to work tightening their

belts as best they can to fit their provisions, and must work longer hours and more efficiently than they have ever worked before, and must save with a degree of thrift that they have not lately experienced. What is the trouble? The trouble is that they can not buy things from us. The trouble is, too, that they have not the money nor the credit to make the things to sell to us, nor to buy from us the raw material out of which to make them. They are trying the very best they can; and then comes in a great Republican professor of economical medical science, you might call it, and he says that the way to increase the production of these people so that they may increase their exports, and thereby pay to America in commodities for things that they can not pay for in dollars or francs or pounds sterling, is to do what? To cut off their exports to us! To hamper them with our laws already overhampered by lack of money and credit, as they are!

You say to the fellow in the first place: "You can not buy my goods because I can not credit you and because you have not the money to pay for them. Our Government can not afford to credit you. Our people will not credit you unless you can furnish proper security, and you can not do that. Pay us in commodities. We want your commodities." And then up steps this great Republican economical expert, who has displayed his ignorance of economical science for a hundred years in America, and says: "The right way to increase the exports of other countries to America is to tax our imports, and thereby discourage their exports." That is all of it in a nutshell. There is not any way around that statement of it.

You would think that a man who did that was a lunatic; but he is not. There is system in his madness. He is going to make a profit out of it. It may be bad for the country, but it is good for him, and that is what he is thinking about. In fact, I suppose most of them would not be willing to confess that that is what they are doing. They would camouflage around and skirmish about and make flank attacks and little demonstrations in the rear to conceal their frontal attack, and deny positively that they were making any frontal attack at all.

Mr. President, how are you going to reestablish "normalcy"? We have great Republican authority for that un-English word here lately. I never heard of it before. I suppose what was meant was the normal peace condition of things; but "normalcy" is the new word. It has been added to the dictionary, I suppose, as a part of the *logos* of the Republican Party. How are you going to reestablish so-called "normalcy" of international exchange, which is absolutely necessary to stabilize international trade, when faced with a situation where the other man can not pay you except in products, by putting a tax upon his products to the small extent that he now can ship them and to the large extent that it is hoped that he may hereafter be able to ship them?

Mr. President, the idea of a man raising himself by his boot straps over a fence is not any new one. A great many people have been trying to do that ever since the world began. So far, nobody has succeeded. Sometimes, if a man keeps at it long enough, somebody else will put a bomb under him in the shape of a revolution, and then he will go over the fence; but he will go over the fence dead and not alive. Now, I warn the farmers of this country against this short-sighted course—and when I warn them I am warning myself. I warn you that whenever total or partial prohibition of imports of bread and meat becomes a farmers' instrument for robbery, the proletariat will rise just like they did in Great Britain.

Whenever a tariff not only produces higher prices, as it does when levied upon manufactured products, but when it begins to mean stress and strain for the human being to clothe and feed himself, when it comes to be measured not alone in dollars and cents but in human suffering, then humanity is going to revolt, whether you like it or not. You and I are living away out in the country, where we can not get together. We can not form militia companies. We can not gather together at the tocsin of a bell. We would be as helpless as the Russian peasant is to-day. The one class that can not carry on an organized fight is the agriculturist; but he can carry on a fight and a fight to a successful issue, always provided he plant his feet upon the rock of human justice, claim nothing for himself that is not plain justice, and deny to everybody else everything that is injustice. There he does not need organization, because behind him and with him will stand God and the common sense and the common conscience of the middle classes. When he goes to the extreme of taxing the bellies of the people, taxing the appetites and the food necessities of the people, he will not have either the common sense or the common conscience of the middle classes or of the common people anywhere with him.

Mr. President, you can not carry forward civilization, you can not increase the sum total of humanity, you can not produce a

state of mind—and nearly everything is psychologic—which leads men rather to love one another than to hate one another by inaugurating a policy of retaliation. You can not do it amongst industrial classes within a State. You can not do it as between different States on the earth, which has become a little bit of a thing, so small that maybe a man could go around it in 12 or 15 days in an airplane. Mutual service, mutual helpfulness, mutual sacrifice may be called idealism, they may be said to be vain altruism, but they are the only really practical things in the world. Mutual retaliation can not help one class within a country fighting another through the instrumentality of a law fixing tariff rates, one country fighting another upon the high seas in great international trade through the instrumentality of conflicting and rivaling tax rates, one country fighting another through threat of immense armament on land or on sea, one country fighting another by pretense to superiority of culture or of organization or something else.

It is stupid enough for nations to make war on one another through tariff instead of leaving things where God intended that they should be left, so that the man who could produce a given product of the best quality at the cheapest price could sell it to another man who could not produce it at the best quality at the cheapest price, and he in his turn might produce something else of the best quality at the cheapest price and sell it to man No. 1. You are just interfering with the laws of nature and of nature's God; and while you can not, owing to the almost bankrupt condition of the world, have now or within my lifetime or the lifetime of my grandchildren, probably, anything approximating free commercial relations, so-called free trade, you can refrain from making the restrictions so high as to be a token of animosity rather than a token of friendship to other nations when your whole Nation acts. You can also refrain from like folly as between classes within your own Nation by refusing to attempt to enact either an industrial class tariff or a sectional tariff.

Mr. President, I am not filibustering against this bill. The bill can come to a vote any minute the Senate pleases. I do not care, except that nobody must ask my consent to it. That is a different proposition. I shall not consent to something that I do not believe in. I shall not consent to a vote when I know the result; and I would be a fool if I did not know that I was consenting to an undesired result. I shall not be bound by any number of private agreements made by anybody to that effect; but this bill can be carried to a vote long before the 16th of February, which is the date requested, by the orderly processes of the business of the Senate, without making me particeps criminis in it by requiring my consent.

Mr. McCUMBER. No Senator presents as logical an argument in favor of free trade as the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS], and it is the same argument he has made year after year. I do not desire to take up that argument at this time; but, Mr. President, the amendment agreed to a short time ago was agreed to when only a few Senators were present and when the attention of some Members on the other side was diverted from the bill. As we want to have every amendment carried fairly and fully, I ask unanimous consent for a reconsideration of the vote by which the amendment to the wheat item was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. There were two or three amendments agreed to.

Mr. McCUMBER. I am making the request only in respect to the first amendment. The other I do not think will be objected to. It is merely an exception to the rule, and nothing else.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there any objection? The Chair hears none, and the vote whereby the amendment was agreed to is reconsidered.

Mr. SIMMONS. I understood the Senator's motion to be to reconsider all the amendments agreed to.

Mr. McCUMBER. No; I asked only as to the first item. I think the question on the amendment as to meats was not put by the Chair, although the amendment was read. The second amendment is with reference to rice, and it provides that the bill shall not apply to a certain class of rice, in which, I understand, there is no competition, and which is used only for soups or something of that character. If the Senator wants to have a reconsideration of that amendment, I have no objection.

Mr. SIMMONS. No; I think it is sufficient to have a reconsideration of the amendment with reference to wheat. I want to say, Mr. President, that when the amendment was agreed to there were only two or three Senators on this side of the Chamber, and those who were present advise me that they thought a bill relating to Indian lands in some way or other was before the Senate, and they were utterly unaware of the

fact that a viva voce vote was being taken on the item of wheat.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TOWNSEND in the chair). The question is in agreeing to the first amendment of the committee.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, as we want a full vote upon this amendment, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will call the roll.

The reading clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ball	Harris	McKellar	Spencer
Borah	Harrison	McLean	Sterling
Brandegee	Heflin	Nelson	Sutherland
Capper	Henderson	New	Townsend
Culberson	Johnson, Calif.	Overman	Trammell
Curtis	Jones, N. Mex.	Owen	Underwood
Dial	Jones, Wash.	Page	Wadsworth
Dillingham	Kellogg	Philpps	Walsh, Mont.
Elkins	King	Polindexter	Warren
France	Kirby	Sheppard	Williams
Gay	Lenroot	Shields	Willis
Glass	McCormick	Simmons	Wolcott
Goddard	McCumber	Smoot	

Mr. CURTIS. I wish to announce the absence of the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. KENYON], and the Senator from New York [Mr. CALDER] on official business.

I also desire to announce the absence of the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. GRONNA], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNARY], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. KEYES], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. KENDRICK], and the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. RANDELL], who are detained at a meeting of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Fifty-one Senators have answered to the roll call. A quorum is present. The question is on the first amendment reported by the Committee on Finance.

Mr. HARRISON. I ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. SIMMONS. I understand the Chair to have announced that a quorum is present?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair did so announce.

Mr. SIMMONS. Then I ask for the yeas and nays on the amendment.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, I do not object, but would like to have the yeas and nays. However, I want to say just one word with reference to the pending amendment proposing to raise the House rate of 30 cents to 40 cents a bushel on wheat. There was a duty of 30 cents a bushel on wheat when it was bringing about a dollar a bushel. That was 30 per cent ad valorem. Under the present prices, with everything almost double, a duty of 40 cents per bushel would be 22 per cent ad valorem. But with 40 cents per bushel specific duty, after deducting the advantage of the difference in exchange of 27 cents a bushel, it will leave us only 13 cents a bushel protection.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, before the Senator takes his seat I would like to ask him a question. The tariff on wheat in the Underwood Act was 10 cents a bushel, with the exception that it was changed in those countries which admitted our products free. This is an increase of practically 30 cents in most countries; in some countries it is an increase of 40 cents a bushel.

Mr. McCUMBER. I think the Senator is in error. I think the last tariff act was to this effect, that if we had free trade between the countries on the particular article there would be no duty. If Canada did not give us free trade on both flour and wheat, then there should be 10 cents a bushel duty.

Mr. HARRISON. Yes.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President, I have been diligently endeavoring to comprehend the importance or the significance of the difference in the exchange as it affects the rates prescribed in this bill. I must confess that I, perhaps, do not appreciate it at all. I am unable to understand why the difference in the rates of exchange should affect the tariff rate in any way as long as it is figured in United States money; nor do I understand how it operates to make importations easier.

Speaking specifically with respect to wheat, which may be used for the purpose of illustration well enough, obviously in any country in which the currency is depreciated in value, more of their money must be paid for commodities. I saw a statement in a paper the other day about some American traveling man who submitted an expense account for expenses incurred by him in the course of a trip to southern Russia. He had to pay some thousands of rubles for a night's lodging, something like a million rubles for a short ride on a railroad train, and similar amounts for other accommodations of that character. As a matter of course, English currency is depreciated, in terms of our money, all over the world, and if you are going to buy you must, of course, pay more in English currency than you pay in

American currency. So, if you go to Canada to buy wheat, you must pay more per bushel in Canadian money than you pay in the United States for the same quantity of wheat, or than you pay in Canada with United States money.

In a report which I have before me, submitted by the Tariff Commission, it is shown that the quotations for wheat in Canada are higher than they are in the United States. That is, if you go to Canada you pay a dollar and a half a bushel for wheat, but you pay it in Canadian money, which is the equivalent of perhaps a dollar and a quarter or a dollar and twenty cents in our money.

I can not understand why under those circumstances any additional rate should be charged because of the difference in the exchange rate. Moreover, it is said that we must impose a high tariff upon these commodities by reason of the fact that they come into our country readily, and importations are invited by reason of the rate of exchange. That is something I do not comprehend either. A large portion of the tariff, as I understand from the remarks made by the Senator from North Dakota a number of times upon wheat, is imposed for the purpose of equalizing the situation as it is affected by the rate of exchange.

I have a table compiled by the Tariff Commission showing the prices of wheat in Winnipeg at various times, stated as a matter of course in terms of Canadian money. Almost invariably those prices are higher than they are in the United States, but when they are reduced to terms of United States money the Winnipeg prices are substantially the same as the Minneapolis prices. Under those circumstances why should we take into consideration the difference in the exchange rate? A man takes a certain amount of American money into Canada and buys wheat with it there at the current higher price in Minneapolis. He takes that wheat to Minneapolis and sells it in the American market, but he gets American money for it, and he gets substantially the same price for it that he gets in Winnipeg if he makes that transfer.

I have listened rather disconnectedly to the discussion of that feature of the tariff by the Senator from North Dakota, and so far as I am at present advised I freely confess I do not comprehend it at all. I should be glad to be enlightened, if I can, by anyone who has anything to say on that feature of the schedule.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, I think Senators get a little confused sometimes in using as illustrations Winnipeg and Minneapolis. If we want to get a more accurate relation between any two points, we should take Winnipeg and Duluth, remembering always that Winnipeg exports at Fort William or Port Arthur on the opposite side of the lake. Of course, if we can buy Canadian wheat for a certain price and that price is in Canadian dollars, and then we can buy it with American dollars for 10 or 15 or 20 or 30 cents cheaper when reduced to the American dollar as compared with the Canadian dollar, I do not for a moment contend that we can take that wheat into exactly the same market and sell it ordinarily for an advanced price, because the moment that we bring it to our market for that depreciated price, when reduced to American currency, our product has to go down to the same level.

The Minnesota wheat has to get a rate on a level with the price that is paid for the Canadian wheat after making the allowance, and therefore the markets would be exactly the same, or should be, other things being equal, at the same point. If we could get wheat from Canada cheaper than we could get it from the United States without the exchange, the Senator can see that the moment it is brought over, with a reduction on account of exchange, our market must fall to meet the price paid for the Canadian grain; and that is exactly what happened.

Now, if we would keep out that Canadian grain by a tariff that would equal even the exchange, we would be ahead the amount of the exchange. If we would put on a protection greater than that, we would have a tariff in addition to the exchange; but of course in the same market where there is absolute free trade the exchange bringing down the price of the foreign product even with the American dollar will necessarily drive our product down to the same level, because both will sell in the same market at identically the same price.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. That seems to be altogether clear; I can understand that perfectly; namely, that if wheat were selling in Duluth and in Winnipeg or Fort William at exactly the same figure, and it was bought at that figure in Canada and taken into this country and brought into competition with our wheat, our wheat would be suffering because it would be brought down, as the Senator says, to the level of the price of the Canadian wheat in terms of American money. But the trouble about that is that prices in the Canadian market are higher,

measured in terms of American money, than they are in the American market, and that when the price as quoted in the Canadian market is reduced to terms of American money the prices are exactly identical, and so the Tariff Commission reports. I read from page 10—

Mr. McCUMBER. They report a comparison between Minneapolis and Winnipeg.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Exactly. I suppose the Tariff Commission—

Mr. McCUMBER. They do not compare the prices, I will call the Senator's attention, between Winnipeg and Chicago, they do not compare the prices between Winnipeg and Duluth because the Winnipeg prices and the Duluth and Chicago prices place the products on the Great Lakes in every instance, and the export costs would be practically the same.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I assume that the experts whom we have employed for the express purpose have instituted comparisons that may be of some help to us. They have evidently taken, for the purpose of illustrating a proposition, the prices in Minneapolis and Winnipeg, and they say that because of that the exchange rate is a matter of no consequence whatever. I read from page 10 of their report as follows:

It is often assumed that American purchasers get the full advantage of the exchange rates when the American dollar is at a premium. This by no means follows, however, in every case. From Table 5, appended below, it is seen that the Winnipeg price of wheat converted into American money is almost the same as that for similar wheat in Minneapolis.

Mr. McCUMBER. Of course, because it brings Minneapolis wheat down to the Canadian price.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Exactly; so that the two prices are the same. Therefore, in adjusting tariff rates why should you take into consideration the exchange rate at all? So with respect to all these commodities, the argument is made that we ought to have a high protective tariff upon practically every import now because the exchange rates are so favorable to this country and so much against the foreign countries.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield for a moment—

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Certainly.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I would like to make this suggestion: I remember that for many years before the Ways and Means Committee of the House there was a continuous demand, by interests that desired protection, that a tariff should be written to protect against adverse freight rates, that the freight rate was against them coming to the seashore, and therefore they wanted a tariff to protect against that, overlooking the fact that the freight rate changed at each mile, and that we would have to have a tariff to change with each mile of advance. It seems to me the same thing applies to the exchange proposition. The question of exchange between different countries changes from day to day, if not every hour, and if we attempt to meet that condition by a tariff which must be fixed, we would no longer get it fixed than we would have to have it adjusted.

Mr. WILLIAMS. We would have to have a movable tariff.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Of course, as the Senator from Mississippi suggests, we would have to have a movable tariff.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I have no doubt in the world the price will change as the exchange rate changes; in other words, if the exchange should approximate its ordinary normal level as between this country and Canada, we would find quotations on the Winnipeg market for wheat substantially the same as prices in the Minneapolis market.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President—

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I yield to the Senator from North Carolina.

Mr. SIMMONS. The same principle for which the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. McCUMBER] is now contending seems to have been carried all through the measure. If a product comes from South America—and some of our chief imports are from South America—in fixing the rate on that import or imports of that character, as I understand it, they take into consideration the difference in exchange between the currency of this country and South America. If our imports came chiefly from Germany, say, to this country, they would take into consideration in the bill the difference in exchange between the currency of this country and Germany. They have tried to follow that principle all through the bill; in the high rates which they have fixed they have made allowance for what they have assumed to be the difference in the rate of exchange as reflected in the prices in the two countries.

In that situation, if there should be a world adjustment within a brief period of time, bringing about a stabilization of exchange, or if for any reason whatsoever in the next 2 months or within the next 10 months there should be a wiping out, in any of the countries from which the imports come or in

all of them, of the difference at present obtaining in the rate of exchange, is it not then apparent that for the balance of the 10 months' period when the bill is in operation the producers in this country would get the benefit of the rate fixed upon a basis that has absolutely disappeared and is inoperative?

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Undoubtedly. That is simply an indication of the difficulty of fixing any just tariff rate at this time.

Mr. SIMMONS. The Senator from North Dakota makes some question about the fact, as the Senator from Montana contends and as I contend, that there is very nearly a parity in the price of wheat in this country and in Canada, eliminating altogether the question of the difference in exchange. I brought out the very figures which the Senator has brought out upon the very threshold of the controversy on the question of wheat, and pressed them upon the Senator from North Dakota. If they did not speak the truth, if they did not represent the facts as to the price of the product in the two countries, the Senator from North Dakota, because it is fundamental in his argument, would have brought other figures here to show that the statements made by the Tariff Commission are not correct.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I precipitated the discussion at this time not because I am especially interested in the application of the principle to the importation of wheat, but I understand, as is now suggested by the Senator from North Carolina, that the same principle is carried clear through the bill, and that every one of the rates is made higher than it would be made under ordinary circumstances by reason of the difference in the rate of exchange. I thought that if I had a correct opinion about the matter the error could be very conveniently exposed by consideration of the rate upon wheat in the light of the information we have upon that particular subject from the Tariff Commission, to which I shall invite the attention of the Senate.

Mr. JONES of New Mexico. Mr. President—

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I yield to the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. JONES of New Mexico. I desire to call the attention of the Senator from Montana to another situation as a possible and practical illustration of the point which he is making. For instance, the difference in the exchange between Germany and the United States, based on German money, is about 1,800 per cent. If the difference in exchange should operate to its fullest extent, then would not the bushel of wheat in Germany have a bounty put upon it for export to the United States to the amount of 1,800 per cent? In reading the hearings before the Ways and Means Committee of the other House which occurred a few days ago I found it was claimed that the difference in exchange to the full amount of the difference operated as a bounty in favor of the country having the lower parity, and in the case of Germany it is about 1,800 per cent. I think the German mark is worth now about one-eighteenth of its parity in gold. Does not that show the absurdity of the proposition that the difference in exchange operates in the way that is claimed for it in regard to importations?

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I think that is quite right; but further than that, as a matter of course, if the tariff rate is adjusted with reference to the rate of exchange between this country and Great Britain, any country with respect to which the rate of exchange is less favorable than it is to Great Britain would have a very decided advantage over Great Britain in the importation of goods into this country. The schedules would thus be discriminatory against the country having the more stable and desirable currency and in favor of those countries whose currency is most depreciated. However, Mr. President, let me proceed. I read further from the report to which I called the attention of the Senate, as follows:

This identity of prices in the two markets is of importance in connection with the exchange situation. It is obvious that the American purchaser of Canadian wheat can not get it any cheaper than he can buy the same grades of the domestic product. In other words, there is no special inducement for buying Canadian wheat offered by the exchange situation. It does not appear that the individual seller has a greater incentive to sell in Minneapolis than in Winnipeg, because, as a matter of fact, the prices are about the same in the two markets.

Mr. President, if that is the case, let us follow it clear down the list. Take wool, for instance. It is argued that there should be a very heavy duty upon wool by reason of the unfavorable exchange rate, but it is reasonable to suppose that in any country where the rate of exchange is unfavorable as compared with that of the United States one would be obliged to pay more in the money of that country for a given amount of wool. So with reference to long-staple cotton, if the exchange rate between this country and Egypt is unfavorable to that country, obviously one will be obliged to pay more in Egyptian money for a certain quantity of long-staple cotton than he

would be obliged to pay in American money. Accordingly, it seems to me that so far as the feature of difference in exchange is concerned the rates in this bill have been framed upon an entirely erroneous basis.

But let me illustrate the situation from Table 5 in the report, to which reference is made in the portion of the report from which I quoted. The table is headed:

Cash prices per bushel of wheat at Winnipeg and Minneapolis.

In Winnipeg on October 23, 1920, the price of Minneapolis No. 1 northern spring wheat was \$2.07. There is no comparison there with the Canadian price given on that date. On October 25, 1920, in Minneapolis, the price of No. 1 northern spring wheat was \$2.05; in Winnipeg, Manitoba, the price of No. 1, par of exchange, was \$2.27; but reduced to American money it was \$2.05. In other words, a certain quality of wheat was sold on the Minneapolis market on October 25 at \$2.05; the same quality of wheat was selling in the Winnipeg market at \$2.27, but \$2.27, measured in Canadian money current in Winnipeg, reduced to American money, was exactly \$2.05, the prices being identical. On October 26, in Minneapolis, the price was \$2.12; in Winnipeg, it was \$2.35; reduced to American money, it was \$2.12. On October 28, in Minneapolis, the price was \$2.11; in Winnipeg, it was quoted at \$2.32; and considering the rate of exchange, it was \$2.10. Let us get down to more recent dates. On November 16 the Minneapolis price was \$1.82, the Winnipeg price was \$2.11; and, taking into consideration the difference in exchange, \$1.88 was the price in Winnipeg. So, considering the current rate of exchange, the actual price in Winnipeg was higher than in Minneapolis. On November 17 the Minneapolis price was \$1.77; the Winnipeg price, \$2.11, or, considering the difference in exchange, \$1.88.

On November 20 the Minneapolis price was \$1.58; the Winnipeg price \$1.98, or, considering exchange, \$1.77.

Let us take the quotations down to December 14. On that date the Minneapolis price was \$1.66; the Manitoba price \$1.89, or, with exchange calculated, \$1.63.

On December 17 the Minneapolis price was \$1.65; the Winnipeg price \$1.94, or, considering exchange, \$1.65. On December 18 the Minneapolis price was \$1.66; the Winnipeg price \$1.91, or, taking into consideration the difference of exchange, \$1.62. So that the prices, with the exchange figured, were practically the same in the two cities.

Accordingly, Mr. President, I must confess that I can not vote for any of the rates proposed by the bill to be levied on wheat, should I be disposed to vote for the bill as a whole—with respect to which I have not definitely made up my mind—until I may be further enlightened in some way or another as to the necessity of taking into consideration the difference in the rate of exchange as a basis for the rates proposed.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, I do not intend to go into the matter of the rate of exchange, nor shall I especially contend with the free-trade Tariff Commission, although I think they have been most unfair in the way they have attempted to establish their proposition.

I have listened to the quotation which the Senator has just read, and which has been put into the Record several times. Those who assert that we will get no benefit from any kind of a protection on grain base their assumption upon the claim that the Liverpool market fixes the price. I will accept their argument just for a moment and see where it leads them. Here is some American grain in Duluth, and here is some grain of exactly the same character at Fort William and quoted on the Winnipeg market. Both can be shipped to Liverpool for exactly the same cost of transportation, and both, they say, are governed by the Liverpool price; and therefore it is said that the price of the Duluth wheat for export purposes and of the Winnipeg or Fort William price—and Fort William means the same as Fort Winnipeg—are exactly the same. Can not Senators see, therefore, that where the product is exactly of the same inherent value and ultimately must be sold, that if there is a rate of exchange in our favor as against Canada and Canadian money, we will buy that wheat for the Canadian price and then discount it according to the difference in exchange, and thus, if we could keep our price up on this side, we could make an immense amount of money by buying the Canadian wheat and selling it in the American market? Can not they also see that the very first shipment of Canadian wheat that was offered would immediately drive our price down to the same level as the Canadian price? That is exactly what happens, because the two prices after making the exchange allowance are practically the same. But it is the same because the American price has been forced down by this unfair competition to the Canadian price. It is said, therefore, there will be nothing made by bringing Canadian wheat into this country. Then, why in

heaven's name is it brought into this country to the extent of 65,000,000 bushels as against one or two million bushels in any other year?

Let me give a case that is a little more concrete, so as to bring this matter right home. I notice the Tariff Commission did not make the comparison between the Canadian and Chicago market. We raise No. 1 hard to some extent in the Northwest section, and the same quality of wheat is raised in Canada, and a considerable quantity, though not nearly so much as is consumed in the Minneapolis mills and along the Lakes, goes to Chicago.

Up to, I think, October 14—I gave the date the other day—Chicago had not felt the result of the Canadian importations. On the date named the price of Canadian No. 1 hard in Winnipeg or Fort William was \$1.85 and of American No. 1 hard in Chicago \$1.84, only one penny difference. The price of Canadian No. 1 hard was \$1.85 in Canadian money, while the price of American No. 1 hard was \$1.84 in American money. Immediately the grain began to flow toward Chicago necessarily it must drive the Chicago price very quickly down to the Canadian price, and that is practically what has happened. The Chicago market is not quite as competitive for that character of wheat as is the Minneapolis market, because the No. 1 hard that goes to Chicago is mixed with another kind of wheat to make a certain grade of flour, but on the whole Senators can see that our price must necessarily come down to Canadian prices, less the exchange, and they must equalize each other. This is exactly what has happened. If the price in Chicago or Minneapolis had remained at \$1.84 and the price at Winnipeg or Fort William had continued to be \$1.85, the importer would have made about 27 cents a bushel on the difference of exchange. But I do not care about going into the subject any further. I think it has been discussed over and over again, and I should like a vote.

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator a question.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TOWNSEND in the chair). Does the Senator from North Dakota yield to the Senator from Wisconsin?

Mr. McCUMBER. I yield.

Mr. LENROOT. The House bill carries a rate of 30 cents per bushel. Does the Senator believe that if that should be enacted into law, the price of wheat will increase 30 cents per bushel?

Mr. McCUMBER. I do not think it will increase the full 30 cents a bushel. It would depend a great deal. We are shipping abroad. We are getting rid of our surplus. Of course, we are not getting rid of it very rapidly, because it is coming in as rapidly as we are shipping it out of the United States, so that we are keeping our surplus just about the same; but if we can stop that flow we will soon be rid of our surplus; and if we get rid of the entire surplus it will come up to the 30 cents a bushel; but if we do not do that we will still get some protection, and I think we might get a protection of 15 or 20 cents a bushel. I think, with 40 cents it will give us a good protection in a very short time.

Mr. LENROOT. One other question: In view of the surplus that we have to export, does not the Senator think that, so far as real protection to the farmer is concerned, 30 cents per bushel will give him the same protection as 40 cents?

Mr. McCUMBER. I do not. I do not, because of the difference in the exchange, which amounts to 27 cents a bushel, and would leave only 3 cents as the real protection.

Mr. LENROOT. The Senator spoke of the price of wheat in Winnipeg being \$1.84 and at the same time in Chicago \$1.85.

Mr. McCUMBER. That was back in October.

Mr. LENROOT. Of course, the Senator understands that the price of wheat of the same grade usually is lower in Winnipeg than in Chicago, by reason of the transportation rate.

Mr. McCUMBER. No.

Mr. LENROOT. Of the same grade?

Mr. McCUMBER. No. It will depend a great deal. It is generally a little lower, but that is not by reason of the transportation rates, because Winnipeg exports through Fort William, of course, and Chicago is on the lake, and so there would be practically no transportation rates between the two.

Mr. LENROOT. That is only upon the theory that Liverpool makes the rate; but upon the theory that the rate is made in this country, a rate made in Chicago for domestic consumption would naturally be higher than a rate made at Fort William.

Mr. McCUMBER. No; but if you are on the lake, and the grain may go either into export or into consumption, if a portion of it is at Duluth on one side of the lake, and if another portion of it is at Fort William on the other side of the lake,

they can both be transported to any inland part of the United States for practically the same price.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from North Dakota, if he will permit me, if it is not a fact that Canada is exporting to other nations than the United States large quantities of wheat and flour?

Mr. McCUMBER. She will be exporting. For a while she exported almost none except to the United States; but I hope now that while the Lakes are closed she will be compelled to throw more of it into transportation to other countries.

Mr. KING. If the Senator will pardon me, my information is that Canada has been exporting wheat to other nations, as well as flour.

Mr. McCUMBER. She always does. She has about 220,000,000 bushels to export. She has exported to the United States from 65,000,000 to 75,000,000 bushels. Of course, there is considerable left to export somewhere else.

Mr. KING. And, Mr. President, we are also exporting to foreign nations; so that the price of wheat is determined largely—and I am not quite sure as to the amount of potency the foreign market has in fixing the price—by the purchases in other nations. Now, it seems to me unquestionable that with Canada exporting to foreign nations and the United States exporting to foreign nations, that would determine the price both for Canadian wheat and for American wheat, and would bring the wheat of both nations to approximately the same level.

Mr. McCUMBER. I have tried to explain, I think, a few hundred times, and I do not get Senators to understand it yet, that we do not export one bushel of that wheat that comes into competition with the wheat of Canada. It is all consumed in the United States. We are short of that particular kind of grain, known as the hard spring wheat, and we do not export it. We do not export a bushel of it. It is all made into flour in the United States. If you cut off Canada from exporting to this country the same kind of wheat, we have a deficit of the wheat that is raised in that section, and the price of that wheat is bound to come up if you cut off the inflow, and it is bound to reflect itself in the price of every other bushel of wheat in the United States.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, without conceding what the Senator has just stated to be entirely accurate, I have not any doubt, from the statistics and from the figures and from the data which are available to all, that the price even of the wheat to which the Senator refers is determined largely, if not wholly, by export prices.

Mr. JONES of New Mexico. Mr. President, I do not intend to discuss this bill, but I want to make just a few observations as to why I am supporting the bill and why I am going to support the amendment offered by the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. McCUMBER].

I do not believe that the difference in exchange between this country and foreign countries reflects itself wholly in the difference of prices. I can not conceive that where the difference in exchange as between this country and Germany is as much as 1,800 per cent it would be reflected in the prices of commodities. I think that the money value of those countries, as measured by commodities in those countries, should be taken as the basis; but there is no evidence before the committee or before the Senate as to what that difference is in the various countries of the world.

I do not believe that this measure should be considered as one balancing the difference of conditions as between this country and other countries. I have rather looked upon this measure as a practical embargo upon the commodities mentioned in the bill coming into this country from other countries. In this great emergency I have been willing that an embargo should be placed upon any of these commodities, so that this country could have an opportunity to readjust its affairs.

I do not believe that this bill furnishes a complete or a proper remedy. I think that something quite different should be entered upon to relieve the situation as it exists here; but I have been willing, and am willing, that we shall protect ourselves in the emergency until we can devise some means for bringing about a proper solution of the very troublesome situation, and it is with that view that I am going to favor this duty of 40 cents. I had just as soon put it at \$1, so far as I am concerned, because I do not believe that it rests upon any proper foundation as a tariff measure, and I think it should be considered solely as an embargo measure; and upon that theory alone do I believe that this amendment can be supported.

As has been stated by different Senators upon this floor, there is no principle running through this bill which meets the requirements of either party upon the tariff question as a permanent law. So I think this should be considered really

as an embargo measure, and as such I want to put the rate just as high as anybody is willing to put it, and I expect to support the amendment of the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President, I do not rise for the purpose of making a speech; but there is one view of this matter that I feel that I ought to present to the Senate before the vote on the wheat duty is taken.

I discover from the report of the Tariff Commission on staple agricultural products that our importations during the year 1919 from Canada of vegetable products, which include wheat, and of animals products, amounted to the sum of \$131,220,384. Our exports of these products—that is, of vegetable products and animal products—to Canada during that year were in value \$222,194,709, or \$90,974,325 in excess of our imports. Among these imports from Canada wheat constitutes the chief product. Upon that there is at present no duty. This bill proposes to place upon each bushel of that product a duty of 40 cents.

Another of the items of large import into this country from Canada is potatoes. Canada in the year referred to exported to the United States nearly \$4,000,000 worth of potatoes. This bill proposes a great increase in the duty on potatoes.

It is from Canada that practically all of our wheat imports come. The Senator from North Dakota, in all of his discussions, has laid stress upon the argument that it is necessary to protect the American producer of wheat against the Canadian producer of wheat, and it has been assumed as true and admitted as true in all of our discussions that the purpose in imposing this 40-cent duty on wheat is to exclude the wheat of Canada, there being no contention that wheat is coming in from elsewhere, except in negligible quantities, if at all.

Likewise with reference to the duty upon potatoes. With the exception of a very small quantity of potatoes imported from Bermuda, practically all of the potatoes we are getting now from abroad come from Canada. So that the duty imposed upon potatoes is aimed at the Canadian product, and in the case of wheat as well as in the case of potatoes the duties are put so high as to be almost, if not quite, prohibitive, and amount therefore to an embargo on these two products, which constitute such large items in Canadian exports to this country.

Another item included in the list of products coming from Canada is live stock. The duty placed upon live stock in this bill is very high, very much higher than the duty in the Payne-Aldrich bill.

From what countries are we importing live stock now, and at what country is this increase in duty aimed?

Mr. President, it is well known that live stock imported to this country comes chiefly from Canada and Mexico. Canada exported to this country in 1919 live stock to the value of thirty-odd million dollars. Now, it is proposed to greatly restrict, if not exclude, Canadian live stock from our markets. Another product heretofore largely imported from Canada is dairy products. It is now proposed to put a high duty on nearly all dairy products; that is also aimed chiefly at Canada, because in normal conditions the bulk of the dairy products imported into this country from abroad come from Canada.

There are other items here. The imports of hides amounted in value to \$10,000,000. The imposition of the duty on hides is, of course, not aimed at Canada, but Canada is an exporter of hides, and we have been one of her customers.

Mr. STERLING. Mr. President, will the Senator permit an interruption?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GRONNA in the chair). Does the Senator from North Carolina yield to the Senator from South Dakota?

Mr. SIMMONS. ✓ yield.

Mr. STERLING. Taking live stock as an example, does not the Senator see some reasonable ground for a tariff on live stock, when farmers and stock raisers in this country are obliged to sell their live stock at less than it costs to produce it? Should we not protect ourselves against any importations from abroad to some extent?

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President, if I had time to go into it—and I will go into it a little later, I assure the Senator—I think I would be able to show the Senator that imports from Canada of that particular product are not menacing, are not the cause of the low prices of which our stock raiser complains. There have been no excessive imports into this country of live stock, and the imports of live stock that have come heretofore for consumption in this country—I think I could show the Senators if I had time now to go into the matter—are not on the increase. We are not threatened with any great inundation of imports of live stock into this country. That is not the trouble from which the farmers are now suffering. The imports of stock from Canada are in considerable part of fine breeds of

stock, brought in for the purpose of improving breeds in this country.

Mr. STERLING. I do not know so clearly as to that, Mr. President, but the Senator from North Carolina takes the position that there have been no excessive imports. My position is that any imports under present conditions are excessive.

Mr. SIMMONS. Even if they are for the purpose of improving American breeds? Does the Senator contend that?

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, has the Senator any figures as to imports from Canada last year?

Mr. SIMMONS. No; I stated that I did not have them.

Mr. CURTIS. According to my recollection, they amounted to \$41,965,000. The number imported from Canada was 489,690, and they were largely for beef purposes. The cattle imported for stock purposes came from Europe.

Mr. SIMMONS. I am under the impression that is a mistake. But, however that may be, Mr. President, this item in the bill is aimed at our imports of cattle from Canada and Mexico, chiefly from Canada.

The point I wish to drive home to the Senate is that in the pending bill the Members of the majority have selected the items which constitute the bulk of Canadian exports to this country of vegetable and animal products, and it is proposed to levy upon those imports duties that will amount almost to a prohibition against their coming in hereafter, and that in the face of the fact that we are selling Canada over \$100,000,000 worth of these very products more than we buy from her.

Mr. President, in this condition, if we put this embargo against imports of these vegetable products from Canada, these products which constitute in large measure the exports of Canada to this country, and which enable Canada to pay for the great excess of goods she buys from us over and above what that country sells us, do not Senators believe that the natural effect will be to greatly disturb the harmonious trade and even political relations that have heretofore very happily existed between the United States and Canada? Could Senators expect Canada to receive this blow, for it will be a severe blow to her if the bill has the effect its proponents contend it will have; do Senators believe that Canada will receive it in a kindly spirit? On the contrary, do they not believe Canada will receive it in a very resentful and hostile spirit, and would not that be natural?

Mr. GRONNA. Will the Senator permit me to make an observation with reference to his inquiry?

Mr. SIMMONS. I am speaking now with great earnestness about this, because I do really apprehend that the effect of this bill, largely aimed at Canada, so far as the duties on these products are concerned, is going to make trouble between this country and Canada and disturb the relations of the two countries, which have not only been harmonious, but which have caused Canada to become our very best customer in all the world except Great Britain.

Mr. GRONNA. I have no doubt the Senator entertains the opinion, and that he has fears, that this is going to seriously disturb the relations between Canada and this country. But if he will permit me, I believe I can show him that such is not the case. I will take an actual business transaction which has happened just recently, and I believe I can show the Senator that if we increase the duty two times the amount this bill carries it still could not prohibit the shipment of Canadian cattle, and it would allow our people to get a fair price. I received this morning a letter, which consists of only a few lines—

Mr. SIMMONS. Before the Senator reads that let me ask him a question. If Canada were to put as high a duty upon the principal products we sell to Canada as is imposed in this bill, does not the Senator believe that it would very seriously operate against our export trade with that country? Can it have a different effect on Canada's trade with this country than a similar tariff wall put up by Canada would have upon our sales to Canada?

Mr. GRONNA. But if Canada wants our products, is it not reasonable to suppose that Canada will not impose such a high duty?

Mr. SIMMONS. Canada is an agricultural country, just as ours is an agricultural country. Canada's chief exports are agricultural products. It is worse in the case of Canada than it would be with the United States, because Canada has but little to export except agricultural products to exchange in payment for her foreign purchases, while we have not only agricultural products but manufactured products.

Mr. GRONNA. There is this difference, I will say to the Senator—

Mr. SIMMONS. So this high wall of protection against Canadian goods operates more heavily against Canada than a

like high wall against our exports to Canada would operate against us.

Mr. GRONNA. There is this difference, if the Senator will permit me to say so, that Canada needs our products and must have them. The people of the United States do not need the products to which the Senator has recently been referring.

Mr. SIMMONS. Let me call attention to this: The Senator has made reference to our exports of manufactured products, but I have just shown that we exported to Canada in the year 1919, \$222,000,000 worth of agricultural products, while we imported from Canada only \$121,000,000 worth of products of this character, which clearly demonstrates that while Canada needs our agricultural products, we also need Canada's agricultural products.

Mr. GRONNA. The Senator knows that the figures he gives are largely manufactured products and they are not at all what some people like to term raw material.

Mr. SIMMONS. I gave the figures for vegetable products and animal products.

Mr. GRONNA. Yes; I have studied those figures. I wish to call the Senator's attention to this, in order to relieve him of the fear which he entertains that we might do an injustice to Canada. I wish to take a specific case, and it is a very simple one. I received in the mail this morning two communications, one from the Western Association of Shoe Wholesalers, protesting against the bill and protesting against the provision placing a duty on hides. It is natural that the shoe manufacturers are interested in the price of hides. In the same mail I received a letter from a gentleman whom I know very well, Mr. Edward S. Lee. He inclosed an invoice for a hide, one hide only, shipped by a farmer in South Dakota to one of the terminal markets. The hide weighed 52 pounds. There was a tare of 4 pounds, leaving a net weight of 48 pounds. The price was 4 cents a pound, which amounted to \$1.92. The freight, not express, but freight, was \$1.48, leaving the farmer 44 cents for the whole hide. That transaction was on December 29, 1920. Does the Senator believe that if we double that price and make the price of hides 8 cents a pound it would be an injustice to anyone?

Mr. SIMMONS. I think the price of hides at this time is not going to be affected very much in this country by the tariff. The truth of the business is that there is a very great surplus of hides in the United States at this time. We have at this time more than a year's supply on hand, and no considerable further imports of hides are probable in the near future or during the life of this measure, because there is no market demand here for more hides. There is no market in this country for hides now, and that is the reason why hides are so low. There is no market in the country for hides, because we are stocked up, we are overloaded, and we have more than we need for a year to come. No one is going to bring any more hides into the country, whether we have a duty on hides or not, as long as this condition exists, because no one here wants to buy them.

Mr. GRONNA. It is true that trainload after trainload of cattle have been shipped from Canada into the United States markets. It is also true that during the month of January alone more than 900 carloads of wheat came through one port.

Mr. SIMMONS. That is the very point I desire to make. We are selling to Canada, we are buying from Canada, we are trading with Canada in agricultural products. We have now a mutual trade with Canada in agricultural products. We have let down the bars, and we are treating Canada as one of the States of the Union; and Canada is treating the United States as she treats her own people. We have an established and mutual trade in agricultural products as well as in other products. The result is that in agricultural products, although she is a distinctively agricultural country, the advantage is in our favor to the extent of \$100,000,000 a year. In addition to that, there is to consider the enormous exportation of our manufactured products to Canada.

Mr. GRONNA. But the Senator realizes that we are trading with Canada in products of which we have a great abundance at home.

Mr. SIMMONS. I am not discussing with the Senator the technical question that he is seeking to raise now. I am presenting the fact that the result of the policy of mutual intercourse, mutual trading in agricultural products, without any bars imposed by us or by Canada, the result of that arrangement with this purely agricultural country, Canada, dealing with a partly agricultural and partly manufacturing country, the United States, is about \$100,000,000 a year in our favor.

We propose now by the pending bill to impose duties that will practically cut off, I should say, more than one-half of the agri-

cultural imports from Canada to this country in the future, thus making more acute this inequality against Canada in the exchange of agricultural products. I am not discussing the other questions which the Senator is raising. I am discussing the question of the effect of the legislation—

Mr. GRONNA. Will the Senator allow me?

Mr. SIMMONS. Upon the future relations of the Canadian Government with this Government and our people, without any reference to the question to which the Senator is endeavoring to direct my attention.

Mr. GRONNA. If the Senator will permit me to refer to the fundamental principle of agriculture, the committee of which I have the honor to be the chairman is now considering the question of appropriations. Do I understand the Senator that he wants to discourage the production of agricultural products in the United States?

Mr. SIMMONS. Oh, the Senator does not understand me to be arguing any such thing as that. I am as much an agriculturist as the Senator from North Dakota. The Senator is not the only man in this body whose money is invested in farming. I wish to tell him that practically every dollar I have in the world, outside of that invested in my homes, is invested in agricultural lands which I operate and upon which I have sustained enormous losses during the last year. I have not received enough from some of my crops to pay for the fertilizer I put on them. Yet that does not blind me to the principle that is involved in the bill.

Mr. GRONNA. Nor does it blind the Senator from North Dakota.

I trust the Senator from North Carolina will not impute to me any motives that I am supporting the bill simply because I am interested in agriculture. I think I have shown on former occasions that such is not the case. If it were only a personal matter, I can assure the Senator from North Carolina that I would not be here asking for a tariff on any agricultural product, because I could afford to donate to the public the little holdings that I have and get out of the business and perhaps be better off, and perhaps the Senator from North Carolina would be better off if he would get out of his farming operations.

Mr. SIMMONS. I have no doubt about that; but I am not going to get out, nevertheless. I love the business. It is hereditary liking. I am the only member of my family, as far back as I can trace my ancestors on either side, who has not been a farmer and lived on the farm. I love the business, even though it is a mighty unprofitable business now, but I am not going to ask the public and I am not going to ask the American people to shoulder my losses.

Mr. McCUMBER. Will the Senator allow me to suggest that there are hundreds and probably thousands of people in my State and in eastern Montana and other places who are not so situated as the Senator? While they love the farm, they have got to get out of it because they are broke.

Mr. SIMMONS. I have no doubt about that. I know the farmers in the country are in desperate straits. I sympathize with them profoundly, and no one in this body sympathizes with them more keenly than I. If the bill is intended to pass the farmers' losses on to the general public, it will not have that effect, in my judgment, but if it should have that effect, I maintain that that is an illegal and unconscionable use of the taxing power of the country, and that we have no more right to pass legislation here for the purpose of allowing the farmers to recoup their losses, that they have unfortunately sustained this year, than we would have to pass a law to force money out of my pocket into the pocket of the Senator from North Dakota or out of his pocket into mine.

The people of the country as a whole have rights, and they ought to be respected by the lawmakers. The lawmakers have no right to provide that the losses of one class of the people shall be passed on to the balance of the people through the process of taxation.

But the Senator from North Dakota states that I am mistaken in that the exclusion of Canada's chief import, her chief reliance in paying us for things she needs from this country and must have, as the Senator says, will create no bad feeling on their part and is not likely to lead to any retaliatory legislation. I think the Senator is badly mistaken about that. I wish to read to the Senate a dispatch that appeared in the Evening Star of this city a day or two ago from Ottawa, Canada. It reads as follows:

OTTAWA, ONTARIO, January 27.

Indications multiply that Canada's new revised tariff is to be "Canadian all through."

Some members of parliament are already here for the February opening session, and if Washington goes ahead clapping on tariffs that will injure Canada, they make the following forecast—

That is just what we are doing; doing it admittedly, admittedly agreeing that we are imposing a specific duty here for the purpose of excluding the chief importations to this country upon which Canada relies. Here is the forecast of Canada's program to protect herself against us:

Preferential rates upon British goods, in order to promote trade within the Empire, in the conviction that trade within the Empire is good for Canada.

Preferential rates on manufactured products. The Senator says we have got certain manufactured products that Canada wants and must have, and that no amount of tariff that we can impose against her will keep her from buying those products from us. Here is the evidence that Canada is awake to the situation and that Canada understands how she can protect herself against unjust imposition in this country against her. One of the ways is, if we strike at her imports in agricultural products, that she will strike back at our exports of manufactured products. If we are going to exclude her agricultural products, then she will make a preferential rate with Great Britain in order to enable British goods to come in and take the place of the goods that Canada has heretofore been buying from us.

Mr. GRONNA rose.

Mr. SIMMONS. I will ask the Senator to let me finish. I want to get this forecast together.

Mr. GRONNA. I know the Senator wants to be fair.

Mr. SIMMONS. I do.

Mr. GRONNA. The Senator will admit that Canada has imposed a tariff upon the manufactures which we ship her while we are letting her products come in free.

Mr. SIMMONS. I understand Canada is going to give us an additional blow, for she is going to cut down her tariff to a minimum on goods coming from elsewhere, in order that the goods which she requires may come from Great Britain instead of her having to come here in order to get them.

Mr. McCUMBER. Canada has been talking about doing so for years.

Mr. SIMMONS. Yes; but she can now make it work, and that is the proposition.

The dispatch continues:

Probable incorporation in the schedules of the tariff arrangements arrived at last summer with the West Indies, in expectation of an enlarged exchange of goods with Canada.

A more favorable basis of reciprocal trade with Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and possibly with France.

In Ottawa semi-official circles it now is taken for granted that the Republican Party—

Meaning the Republican Party of the United States—

will cater to the demands of American farmers by materially increasing the tariff on all lines in which Canadian farmers are now so actively competing with the American agriculturist.

This is a warning to us that if we do this thing Canada will strike back with all her might. We are inviting a trade war with our neighbor, our best friend in the world, by the imposition of an outrageously protective duty upon practically all the chief agricultural products that she sends to this country.

Mr. President, I fear that condition of things, if we persist, will bring about not only a very strained relationship between us and Canada, but one that in the end will be extremely hurtful to the best interests of the people of this country.

Mr. GRONNA. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. New in the chair). Does the Senator from North Carolina yield to the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. SIMMONS. I do.

Mr. GRONNA. Does the Senator from North Carolina believe that any of the countries he has named—and I wish to ask him this question before he takes his seat—could compete with the American manufacturer on such commodities as farm machinery and automobiles and on machinery generally which is used upon the farm?

Mr. SIMMONS. In the production of the manufactured goods which Canada gets from this country I presume Great Britain, France, and Germany—especially Great Britain, which is one of the countries mentioned in the article—can compete with us. I have always understood the Republican Party to contend that on equal terms Great Britain could undersell us in our own market and in the markets of the world on such articles.

Mr. GRONNA. It has always been charged by some of the antiprotectionists that the American manufacturers were selling farm machinery manufactured in the United States cheaper in foreign countries than they sell it in the United States.

Mr. SIMMONS. And yet they claim that against those very foreign countries they must have protection for their products. The inconsistency of the theories of the protective tariff are beyond my comprehension, and I would not undertake, if the Senator will pardon me, to reconcile them.

Mr. GRONNA. The Senator from North Carolina knows that outside of the establishments which are set up by American capital in any of the countries he has named no country can hope to compete with the American manufacturer on the manufactured articles which Canada buys from us.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President, I know that there may be a few manufactured products that Canada would have to continue to buy from this country, and it may be that agricultural implements would constitute one of them, but as to the manufactured articles which Canada buys from us, if preferential arrangements are made with Great Britain by which she can get them cheaper from Great Britain, she will have no difficulty in obtaining most of those manufactured goods there. It may be, as the Senator from North Dakota says, that in the matter of agricultural implements, in which we have specialized, we can sell them probably a little cheaper than almost any other country in the world, though I am not sure about that.

Mr. GRONNA. And on those very articles Canada imposes a heavy import tax, while we allow her products which compete with the products which we must raise in abundance to come into this country free.

Mr. SIMMONS. Yes; and we also put duties on Canadian manufactured products. She treats us with reference to manufactured products just as we treat her; she treats us with reference to agricultural products now just as we treat her or have been treating her; but not as we propose in the future to treat her. There is where the shoe pinches. When we do that, then we shall find Canada will be disposed to discriminate wherever she can against us as to our exports of manufactured products. If she can make satisfactory trade arrangements with Great Britain or with any other country on the face of the earth that treats her more equitably than we will if this bill becomes law, she will make such arrangements. The dispatch which I have read indicates that she is getting ready now, if the pending bill passes, to make such arrangements and put into operation such retaliatory measures as may be at her command.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President, I am prompted to add some further observations in connection with this discussion in view of a statement made by the senior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. McCUMBER] in the course of his recent remarks. He asserted that as a matter of course the Canadian producer must get a better price for his wheat in this country than he can get in Canada, else why, he asked, would the importations be made into this country. And his colleague, the junior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. GRONNA], called attention to the fact that through one port of entry, the town of Portal, 90 carloads or 90 trainloads—

Mr. GRONNA. Nine hundred carloads.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Nine hundred carloads of wheat have entered during the present season.

Mr. GRONNA. During one month, the month of January.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Very well; during one month, or whatever the period was. These considerations are very readily understood to signify that the price of wheat in this country is necessarily depressed by reason of such heavy importations. It is sufficient to set out that so many million bushels of wheat came into this country from Canada within a month or within the last two months or within three months or within a year.

Mr. President, that does not signify anything at all. The town of Portal, to which the Senator refers, is on the Soo road, near the line between this country and Canada. That road runs northwest from Minneapolis through the States of Minnesota and North Dakota, partially through my State of Montana, and into the Canadian Provinces beyond. Of course, all other things being considered, all the shippers along the line of the Soo road will ship on the Soo line, and their wheat will necessarily go into Minneapolis as a terminal unless, of course, it is diverted by reason of a prohibitive tariff. So it is to be assumed that a large quantity of wheat grown along the line of the Soo road in the territory which it traverses will find its terminal market at Minneapolis. But it is to be borne in mind that American terminal ports offer very much more convenient shipping facilities for much of the Canadian wheat than the Canadian ports do, and naturally that wheat comes to this country in the processes of transshipment to European ports.

Prior to 1917, when there were reciprocal tariffs, such wheat all went through in bond, just as other commodities coming from a foreign country into this country for transshipment abroad were admitted in bond and transshipped without the payment of duty; but since 1917 it is not necessary to put in bond shipments of wheat from Canada coming into this country for transshipment abroad; yet there is a considerable quantity which, by reason of some advantages in shipment, comes into this country in bond and goes abroad. The figures with reference to that wheat refute the suggestion frequently made upon

the floor that none of the wheat that comes from Canada is of the quality that goes abroad.

Mr. President, unless it be a fact that our agricultural interests are seriously damaged by reason of the introduction of Canadian wheat, why should we refuse their carrying business in the United States? Why should we, in the case of the 900 cars of wheat that are carried over the Soo line through the States of Montana, North Dakota, and Minnesota, by a prohibitive tariff, divert that wheat to a Canadian line, to be carried over the Canadian line to the East, thus divesting railroad men in the three States mentioned of an opportunity to earn their living? Our local papers tell us that the Northern Pacific Railroad has cut its force something like 20 to 25 per cent in the last three months. It would result in a paralysis of industry in those sections, it seems to me, along the lines of all the international railroads to put into force such a prohibitive tariff upon wheat as is proposed. It would throw out of employment necessarily a vast number of men who are dependent upon their daily wages as railroad men in all that section of the country.

I now desire to prove, and to establish by evidence that can not be controverted that the wheat imported from Canada does go abroad, or that, if it does not, it simply releases other wheat that does go abroad. The Senator from North Dakota who advocates this measure with so much earnestness tells us briefly that the imported wheat is not exported at all; that the wheat we do export, amounting to some 200,000,000 bushels, is soft wheat grown in the Eastern States. It requires no sagacity whatever to appreciate that that wheat is released for export simply because of the other wheat that has come into the country from Canada, because if the additional amount that comes from Canada and is consumed in this country were not to come into this country the people in the eastern part of the country would be obliged to consume their own wheat, instead of exporting it abroad. They prefer to buy the flour that is made of our hard western and northwestern wheat, and to export their own wheat and their own flour; but if they could not get the other they would be obliged, as a matter of course, to rely upon the flour that was made from their own wheat.

Why, Mr. President, in a report made by the Tariff Commission only a short while ago into the causes of the present price of wheat, that body—and I do not know whether the Senator from North Dakota would stigmatize that as a free-trade body also or not—reported that among other reasons for the decline in the price of wheat was the record-breaking harvest of corn and oats. In other words, Mr. President, because we had a large quantity of oats and corn, the demand for wheat was not as great as it otherwise would be. In other words, there can not be the slightest doubt in the world that a high production of the soft wheat would affect the price of the hard wheat, and it is also indisputable that the introduction of the wheat from Canada necessarily releases the other wheat, even of the lower grades, for export.

Mr. President, I do not think it is quite sufficient to dispose of this report of the Tariff Commission by simply denouncing it as a free-trade commission. This commission was appointed pursuant to an act of Congress that was long demanded by the people, and in response to a public sentiment that was irresistible; and now, having gotten this commission—a bipartisan commission, for that matter—we are to destroy entirely whatever it may say upon these subjects, because, forsooth, those who are not satisfied with the reports it makes choose to characterize it as a free-trade commission!

But, Mr. President, the subject to which I am now referring has been made a matter of very earnest consideration, apparently, by the commission, judging from their report. They show in the report that it does not by any means follow that because there is a large quantity of wheat coming into this country from Canada the price of wheat in this country is at all depreciated; moreover, that there are many and very obvious advantages accruing to this country by reason of the introduction of this wheat from Canada, and that it does not signify a disaster to growers of wheat in America at all.

I read from page 6 of the report before alluded to, made to the Senate Committee on Finance under date of January 4, 1921, as follows:

From July 1 to November 30, 1920, there were imported from Canada approximately 24,000,000 bushels of wheat and its equivalent in flour (wheat, 21,563,119 bushels; flour, 423,804 barrels). Canada's exportable surplus is generally estimated to be 200,000,000 bushels. Ordinarily the greater part of her exports move in bond through American ports.

In the fiscal years 1916 and 1917, for instance, approximately 170,000,000 and 115,000,000 bushels, respectively, of wheat and its equivalent in flour were transshipped in bond through American ports.

Bear in mind, Mr. President, that in 1916 and 1917, 170,000,000 bushels and 115,000,000 bushels, respectively, were shipped in bond. That is to say, the wheat came into this country, and

went through this country, and went out of this country to some foreign country. It is not necessary any longer to ship that wheat in bond. It is shipped into this country and shipped abroad without going through the formality of placing it in bond. Accordingly, we can not resist the conclusion that this 900 carloads of wheat in a single month that came through the town of Portal is wheat the greater portion of which in all probability will be transhipped to foreign countries.

But it is significant that of her exports during the current crop year, inclusive of the month of November, only about 9,000,000 bushels were exported in bond. The period of closed navigation in the north, the fact that Canada could not take care of the peak movement during the open season, the superior shipping facilities at American ports, such factors have compelled shipments south of the border; and this transit trade has continued despite Canada's extensive transportation projects, designed in part to keep her grain moving via all Canadian channels. The natural route for her surplus is southward, for concentration, milling, or reexport.

There is a note which says:

There is a considerable, though much smaller, movement of American grain via Canadian ports, especially during the summer, before the Canadian harvest appears on the markets. In the first 10 months of 1920 wheat shipments through Canada amounted to around 12,000,000 bushels.

It was found a little more convenient in some sections of the country to ship to Canadian ports, in all probability for re-export abroad, just the same as they had been shipping into our country for reexport; but let me continue:

With the elimination of the tariff barrier the chief cause for bonding of wheat shipments south of the border has been removed. When account is taken of the extraordinary volume of so-called "domestic exports," of the small movement of bonded shipments, and of the large volume of imports, three-fourths of which were cleared at the two Lake ports, Buffalo and Duluth, it becomes apparent that much of the foreign wheat is reexported.

So that of the 900 carloads in a month coming through the town of Portal, in all probability a very considerable portion, and possibly the major portion, went right on to Liverpool.

It loses its identity after arrival at the elevators. These reexports are for the most part indirect, i. e., they may take the form of flour composed in whole or in part of Canadian wheat; domestic wheat of other classes and grades are released for export, or, finally, they may permit of larger exports from sections which formerly shipped to the importing region.

That seems to be the answer to the suggestion made by the senior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. McCUMBER] that none of it goes abroad, but it does release other wheat in this country which is shipped abroad.

Thus much of this year's domestic hard spring wheat crop is of inferior quality, in the face of a domestic demand which desires especially the better grades. Commercial advices indicate that the Northwestern mills are blending much Canadian hard spring wheat with the lower grades of domestic spring, thereby affording a better market for much of the inferior domestic product. In Canada, a much larger proportion is usually of the better grades. Spring wheat millers are frequently faced with a shortage of the better grades of such wheat and have been compelled to draw increasing quantities of hard winter wheats from the States to the south.

I continue on the same page:

This free movement of wheat between the United States and Canada, making the North American crop a common source of supply, has certain demonstrable advantages. Its disadvantages are less certain. American lake vessels, which under the Canadian navigation laws, can not operate between Canadian ports, transport a large part of the Canadian grain; American elevators, distributing interests, and rail and ocean lines enjoy the benefits accruing from this larger volume of traffic; domestic mills, which had been losing ground to Canada in the export flour trade, are able to meet this competition through importing Canadian wheat for blending and milling; a larger volume of mill feed is available to the dairy industry, which consumes more mill feed than is yielded as a by-product of domestic flour consumption. Furthermore, the balance of trade, even in agricultural products, is heavily against Canada in her commerce with the States, and the resulting unfavorable rates of exchange are handicapping the American sales to Canada, at the same time that European shippers are enjoying an advantage by reason of unfavorable exchange with that country. Wheat is Canada's principal asset and her chief means of equalizing exchange rates.

Still another advantage is afforded by the practice of blending the heavier Canadian hard spring wheat with the lighter domestic wheats of the same class. Test weight per bushel is one of the chief standards which determines whether wheat shall be graded as No. 1 or falls under lower grades. By an admixture of a proper proportion of the Canadian product, domestic wheat which fails to grade as No. 1, solely by reason of deficient weight, may be classed under the higher grade and receive a correspondingly higher price. It is true that elevators and millers chiefly profit by this practice, but doubtless growers likewise profit to some extent through a more active domestic demand for the lower grades and through a lowering of the price spread between grades. In this connection it is worthy of note that the price in Liverpool of Manitoba No. 1 Northern is materially above that of American No. 1 Northern.

Against these advantages may be set off the possible disadvantages incident to the competition of Canadian flour in domestic markets and the possible influence of Canadian wheat upon the American farmers' price. However, the United States normally exported nearly three times as much flour as any other country, and the Canadian competition in flour is relatively not of large dimensions. Nor do Canadian mills possess obvious advantages over those operating south of the border. Buffalo mills, for instance, which are well situated with respect to the hard spring wheat producing sections of both countries, and also with respect to the hard winter and soft wheats, can compete with Canadian mills not only in the markets of the North Atlantic States but also in foreign markets for flour. It remains to consider, therefore, the possible effect of Canadian imports upon farmers' prices.

So, Mr. President, it is no answer at all merely to say that Canadian wheat is coming into this country. It does not by any means follow that the price in this country is depressed by reason of that fact.

The commission then goes into a consideration of the question as to how far, considering all of these circumstances, the price of wheat in this country is depressed by reason of the introduction of wheat from Canada. Upon that feature of the case I shall perhaps address the Senate at a later time. I merely rose to show the perfectly inconclusive character of the bare suggestion that because wheat is coming from Canada into this country it should be stopped because the American farmer is being ruined thereby. As shown here, there are many advantages that accrue by reason of the introduction of this wheat from Canada, and it by no means is established that the price in this country is reduced at all from that fact.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. President, the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. HARRISON] a few moments ago brought out the fact that the rate in this bill on wheat represents an increase of 30 cents a bushel over the rate in the Underwood-Simmons Tariff Act.

On March 21, 1918, the proposition was before the Senate of increasing the price of wheat from the guaranteed price of \$2.20 to \$2.50 a bushel, an increase of 30 cents a bushel. I find that in the vote on that proposition the Senator from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD] and the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SIMMONS] voted to increase the price of wheat from \$2.20 a bushel to \$2.50. I voted against the increase because the President had stated that his arrangements with the Allies were such that to increase the price above \$2.20 would seriously dislocate the plans under which the war was being fought.

I do not mention this fact by way of criticism, because I realize that those Senators were influenced by what they considered war conditions and war emergencies; but, Mr. President, I am equally justified to-day in voting for a similar rate of increase on account of conditions which I believe to be the direct outgrowth of war emergencies. I consider that present conditions affecting the wheat farmer, and affecting farmers in general, have grown directly out of war emergencies.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the committee amendment, on page 2, line 1, to strike out "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof "forty."

Mr. SIMMONS. I make the point of no quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will call the roll.

The reading clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ashurst	Harrison	McKellar	Smoot
Brandegee	Hefflin	McNary	Spencer
Calder	Henderson	Moses	Stanley
Capper	Hitchcock	Myers	Sterling
Culberson	Johnson, Calif.	Nelson	Sutherland
Curtis	Jones, N. Mex.	New	Thomas
Dial	Kellogg	Overman	Townsend
Dillingham	Kendrick	Page	Trammell
Elkins	Kenyon	Phelan	Underwood
Fall	Keyes	Phipps	Walsh, Mass.
Fletcher	King	Pittman	Walsh, Mont.
Gay	Kirby	Ransdell	Warren
Gerry	Lenroot	Sheppard	Willis
Gronna	Lodge	Shields	Wolcott
Harris	McCumber	Smith, Ariz.	

The VICE PRESIDENT. Fifty-nine Senators have answered to the roll call. There is a quorum present. The question is on the first committee amendment, and the yeas and nays have been requested.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the reading clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DILLINGHAM (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Maryland [Mr. SMITH]. I transfer my pair to the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. JOHNSON] and vote "yea."

Mr. POMERENE (when his name was called). I have a temporary pair with the senior Senator from Iowa [Mr. CUMMINS]. Were he here I understand he would vote "yea." I would vote "nay," if permitted to vote. I withhold my vote.

Mr. STERLING (when his name was called). I transfer my pair with the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH] to the Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE] and vote "yea."

Mr. WALSH of Montana (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN]. In his absence I withhold my vote. If permitted to vote, I would vote "nay."

Mr. WILLIAMS (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE], who seems to be absent from the Chamber, unavoidably, I suppose. Being unable to procure a transfer of my pair,

I must withhold my vote. If at liberty to vote, I would vote "nay."

Mr. WOLCOTT (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from Indiana [Mr. WATSON]. I transfer my pair to the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. GORE] and vote. I vote "nay."

Mr. DIAL. I desire to announce that my colleague, the senior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH], is detained on public business. He has a general pair with the senior Senator from South Dakota [Mr. STERLING].

Mr. GLASS. I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Illinois [Mr. SHERMAN], which I transfer to the senior Senator from Arkansas [Mr. ROBINSON], and vote "nay."

Mr. KNOX. When my named was called I voted "yea" without recalling the fact that I am paired with the senior Senator from Oregon [Mr. CHAMBERLAIN]. In his absence I transfer my pair to the Senator from Maine [Mr. FERNALD] and allow my vote to stand.

Mr. FLETCHER. I have a general pair with the Senator from Delaware [Mr. BALL], who is absent, and being unable to obtain a transfer I must withhold my vote. If at liberty to vote, I should vote "nay," and I understand he would vote "yea."

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. I wish to announce that the senior Senator from Arkansas [Mr. ROBINSON] is absent on official business.

Mr. TRAMMELL. I have a general pair with the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. COLT], and being unable to obtain a transfer, in his absence I withhold my vote. If I were permitted to vote, I would vote "nay."

Mr. CURTIS. I wish to announce that the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. EDGE] is paired with the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. OWEN].

Mr. LODGE. I have a general pair with the Senator from Georgia [Mr. SMITH]. In his absence, I withhold my vote.

The result was announced—yeas 38, nays 28, as follows:

YEAS—38.

Ashurst	Johnson, Calif.	McCumber
Borah	Jones, N. Mex.	McLean
Brandegee	Jones, Wash.	McNary
Capper	Kellogg	Myers
Curtis	Kendrick	Nelson
Dillingham	Kenyon	New
Elkins	Knox	Page
Gay	La Follette	Phipps
Gooding	Lenroot	Ransdell
Gronna	McCormick	Sheppard

NAYS—28.

Beckham	Heffin	Moses	Smith, Ariz.
Culberson	Henderson	Overman	Stanley
Dial	Hitchcock	Phelan	Swanson
Gerry	Keyes	Pittman	Thomas
Glass	King	Reed	Underwood
Harris	Kirby	Shields	Walsh, Mass.
Harrison	McKellar	Simmons	Wolcott

NOT VOTING—30.

Ball	Fletcher	Norris	Smith, Md.
Calder	France	Owen	Smith, S. C.
Chamberlain	Frelinghuysen	Penrose	Trammell
Colt	Gore	Polindexter	Walsh, Mont.
Cummins	Hale	Pomerene	Watson
Edge	Johnson, S. Dak.	Robinson	Williams
Fall	Lodge	Sherman	
Fernald	Newberry	Smith, Ga.	

So the first amendment of the Committee on Finance was agreed to.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by D. K. Hempstead, its enrolling clerk, announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 8881) for the relief of the First National Bank of New Carlisle, Ind.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 517) amending an act to provide for drainage of Indian allotments of the Five Civilized Tribes, approved March 27, 1914 (38 Stat., 310, Public No. 77).

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED.

The message further announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the enrolled bill (H. R. 8881) for the relief of the First National Bank of New Carlisle, Ind., and it was thereupon signed by the Vice President.

CHIEF GUNNER ROBERT EDWARD COX.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to a concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 73) in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

Mr. CURTIS. I ask that the concurrent resolution just received from the House be laid before the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid the concurrent resolution before the Senate, and it was read as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate be, and they are hereby, authorized to sign a duplicate copy of the enrolled bill (H. R. 12469) entitled "An act to authorize the award of a medal of honor to Chief Gunner Robert Edward Cox, United States Navy," and that the Clerk of the House be directed to transmit the same to the President of the United States in compliance with his request.

Mr. CURTIS. I ask that the Senate concur in the House concurrent resolution.

The concurrent resolution was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. JONES of Washington presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of Washington, relative to maintaining American training stations for instruction in the fundamentals of seamanship, etc., which was referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Senate joint memorial 4.

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Washington in legislative session assembled, respectfully represent as follows:

The United States Shipping Board is at the present time maintaining a training station at Seattle, Wash., for the purpose of training young Americans in the fundamentals of seamanship and of qualifying them to fill the positions of ordinary seamen, firemen, oilers, and galley-men on the ships of the new American merchant marine, such training being conducted on the training ship *Hollywood*, a combination cargo carrier and training ship especially constructed for the work, which is now and has been for the past six months engaged in carrying cargoes between Seattle, Honolulu, and San Francisco.

This is the only service in the country which offers an opportunity for young Americans who are desirous of entering sea life and serving on the ships of the American merchant marine to secure the requisite training to qualify them to fill even the most unskilled positions on such ships.

The unparalleled growth of our merchant marine during the past three years has created a great shortage of American seamen, which shortage still exists to such an extent that at the present time 36 per cent of the crews of the American ships sailing out of the port of Seattle are aliens and 75 per cent of the officers of such ships are not American born.

There should ever be borne in mind the lesson taught by the late war, when the greatest question before the country was how to get ships and the men to man them; when large numbers of alien seamen employed on American ships refused to man such ships on voyages through the war zone, but instead sought safety on coastwise runs or retired entirely from the sea until after the war was over, making it necessary to man such ships with untrained young Americans, where that was possible, or, as was unavoidable in a large number of cases, to tie them up entirely until American youths could be trained to man them, thus crippling the country's resources because of its lack of a trained body of American seamen.

The shipping interests of foreign nations are resorting to every practice to cripple the American merchant marine, and actual experience has proven that the subjects or former subjects of these countries who are now employed on American ships discriminate whenever possible against the young Americans who work under them and are attempting in every conceivable way to drive these Americans off the ships, and that unless the Shipping Board continues to assist more young Americans to go to sea and replace this element they will ultimately be successful in their efforts and the American merchant marine will be manned solely by men of foreign birth, as it was prior to the Great War.

The recruiting service of the United States Shipping Board has during the two and one-half years of its existence on the Pacific coast actually succeeded in reducing the percentage of alien seamen sailing out of the port of Seattle on American ships from 60 per cent to 36 per cent and is steadily continuing such reduction by replacing such aliens with young Americans trained in the service, and is performing a similar work in connection with the licensed personnel of such ships by means of its engineering and navigation schools conducted at the University of Washington and at other points throughout the country, where young Americans with the requisite amount of sea experience are prepared for their examinations for a license.

It is the belief of your memorialists that the vessels of the American merchant marine must be manned and officered by Americans if these ships are to be operated profitably and successfully in competition with the ships of other nations, which are manned by men who owe sole allegiance to the flag under which they sail.

Therefore your memorialists respectfully petition your honorable bodies that the present American merchant marine be retained under the American flag; that such merchant marine be manned solely by American citizens; that to this end there be maintained training stations and training ships upon which ambitious young Americans may receive an intensive course of training fitting them to fill these new positions; that the training station and training ship, as now conducted at Seattle and other ports of the country by the United States Shipping Board, be continued and broadened in scope until such time as the supply of American seamen is sufficient to meet every demand.

The secretary of state of the State of Washington shall immediately transmit five copies of this memorial to the Congress of the United States.

Passed by the senate January 18, 1921.

WM. J. COYLE,
President of the Senate.

Passed by the house January 26, 1921.

E. H. GUIE,
Speaker of the House.

Mr. JONES of Washington presented a memorial of Wapato Post, American Legion (of the Yakima Indian Reservation), of Wapato, Wash., protesting against the occupation by Japanese

of Indian lands upon the Yakima Indian Reservation, Wash., which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. CAPPER presented a petition of the Norcatat Inter-County Farm Loan Association, of Norcatat, Kans., praying for the enactment of legislation strengthening the Federal farm loan act, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

He also presented resolutions of Farmers' Local Union No. 1946, of Winfield; Farmers' Union Local No. 1831, of Cedar Vale; and Prairie Center Grange No. 1756, of Wellington, all in the State of Kansas, favoring legislation prohibiting gambling in grain products, which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. MOSES presented a memorial of the president and sundry members of the faculty of New Hampshire State College, of Durham, N. H., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation commercializing the national parks, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. SHEPPARD (for Mr. CHAMBERLAIN) presented a telegram from members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Oregon, regarding Federal highway construction, etc., which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed in the Record, as follows:

PORTLAND, OREG., February 3, 1921.

GEORGE E. CHAMBERLAIN,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

The undersigned members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Oregon State Legislature, now in session, brought face to face in our work with the road-building program in which the State is engaged, and realizing the immense importance of a continuation of such programs in the several States of the Union, most earnestly request and urge your strongest efforts in support of the passage by the Senate of the Chamberlain-McArthur bill providing for Federal assistance in highway construction. We feel that this is the most important development movement in the United States; that it is absolutely nation-wide in its scope and in the benefits to accrue from its vigorous prosecution.

T. Vinton, W. H. Strayer, Gus C. Moser, Geo. W. Joseph, John Gill, C. M. Thomas, B. L. Eddy, O. B. Robertson, Charles W. Ellis, Robert S. Farrell, Colon R. Eberhard, Roy W. Rittner, Bruce Dennis, Wilson T. Hume, C. J. Edwards, Ben C. Sheldon, Frank Davey, Louis E. Bean, Chas. F. Hopkins, Oren R. Richards, K. K. Kubli, Earl E. Fisher, E. H. Belknap, Charles C. Hindman, Mrs. Wm. S. Kinney, Denton G. Burdick, C. E. Woodson, F. L. Hubbard, R. J. Carsner, Albert S. Roberts, Harvey Wells, H. J. Overturf, Philip Hammond, J. N. Johnston, Herbert Gordon, E. V. Carter, Jerry O. Powell, S. P. Pierce, Seward D. Allen, Walter G. Lynn, Sherman M. Miles, Geo. W. Hyatt, P. J. Gallagher, Herbert Engbert, D. E. Fletcher, Louis Lachmund, John B. Bell, I. L. Patterson, Isaac E. Staples, W. W. Banks, Jay Upton, Walter B. Jones, Wm. G. Hare, Charles Hall, Alex. M. Lafollette, Thos. F. Ryan, F. H. Porter, John B. Nickolsen, J. C. Smith, A. W. Norblad, Albert R. Hunter, Thos. B. Kay, Robert A. Acheson, Ed. Cary, F. R. Beals, P. D. Shank, Franklin B. Korell, Wm. M. Stone, W. R. McDonald, O. W. Hosford, S. A. Miller, Frank Sloan, A. M. Wright, E. N. Hurd, A. E. Westcott, David H. Looney, Charles Childs, W. T. Gordon, J. D. Lee, A. B. Flint, Arthur H. Marsh, T. T. Bennett, Barge E. Leonard, Ivan G. Martin, A. E. Shiria, J. C. Perry, E. C. McFarland, W. C. North, C. M. Lafollette, and W. C. Templeton.

SUNDAY CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. WARREN. I report back favorably with amendments from the Committee on Appropriations the bill (H. R. 15422) making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, and for other purposes, and I submit a report (No. 755) thereon.

I wish to say a word concerning the bill. It provides an appropriation of nearly \$250,000,000 for the care of ex-soldiers who are sick and disabled, and makes several million dollars immediately available for providing more beds and hospital facilities for the sick. Hence I shall ask to-morrow morning in the morning hour to take up the bill and put it on its passage.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be placed on the calendar.

RELIEF OF WAR CONTRACTORS.

Mr. WALSH of Montana (for Mr. HENDERSON), from the Committee on Mines and Mining, to which was referred the bill (S. 4900) to amend section 5 of the act approved March 2, 1919, entitled "An act to provide relief in cases of contracts connected with the prosecution of the war, and for other purposes," reported it favorably with an amendment.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. SHEPPARD (for Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, by request):

A bill (S. 4975) amending the act of March 4, 1917, for the restoration of the annuities of the two lower bands of Sioux Indians (known as Santee Sioux) and conferring jurisdic-

tion upon the Court of Claims therein; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. OWEN:

A bill (S. 4976) to perpetuate the memory of the Chickasaw and Seminole Tribes of Indians in Oklahoma; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. NELSON:

A bill (S. 4977) to amend an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHEPPARD:

A bill (S. 4978) to provide for the disposal of certain waste and drainage water from the Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands.

By Mr. JONES of Washington:

A bill (S. 4979) granting a pension to Isola Foster (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. OWEN submitted an amendment proposing to pay \$312,811.27 to the Pawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma in full and final settlement for the purchase by the United States of 170,333.37 acres of surplus land belonging to said Pawnee Tribe as provided by law, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the general deficiency appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

Mr. FLETCHER submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$25,000 to defray the actual and necessary expenses on the part of the United States section of the Inter-American High Commission arising in such work and investigations as may be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the Diplomatic and Consular appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed.

He also submitted the following amendments (in accordance with the estimates submitted by the Bureau of Entomology) covering the work and investigations of the Bureau of Entomology, intended to be proposed by him to the Agricultural appropriation bill, which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed:

On page 50, in the items covering appropriations for the Bureau of Entomology, line 25, strike out "\$175,500" and insert in lieu thereof "\$198,500";

On page 51, line 3, strike out "\$175,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$200,000";

On page 51, line 7, strike out "\$150,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$175,000";

On page 51, line 9, strike out "\$40,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$67,500";

On page 51, line 12, strike out "\$110,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$160,000";

On page 51, line 16, strike out "\$33,800" and insert in lieu thereof "\$38,800";

On page 51, line 20, strike out "\$51,500" and insert in lieu thereof "\$66,500";

On page 51, line 25, strike out "\$52,330" and insert in lieu thereof "\$84,330";

On page 52, line 25, strike out "\$400,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$600,000";

On page 53, line 9, strike out "\$275,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$400,000"; and

On page 53, line 11 (in the total for Bureau of Entomology), strike out "\$1,599,940" and insert in lieu thereof "\$—."

Mr. SHEPPARD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the Agricultural appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed.

Mr. JONES of Washington submitted an amendment proposing to increase the appropriation for study of the methods of prevention of losses by deterioration, decay, and freezing of fruits and vegetables in storage and transit, etc., from \$20,000 to \$40,000, intended to be proposed by him to the Agricultural appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed.

Mr. ASHURST submitted an amendment proposing to increase the appropriation for investigating the physiology of crop plants and for testing and breeding varieties thereof, from \$51,860 to \$66,860, intended to be proposed by him to the Agricultural appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed.

He also submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the Indian appropriation bill, which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

AMENDMENT TO EMERGENCY TARIFF BILL.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona submitted the following amendment to House bill 15275, the emergency tariff bill, which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed:

Page 3, at the end of line 11, insert: "Cotton having a staple of 1½ inches or more in length shall not be admitted into the United States from any foreign country during the 10 months succeeding the enactment of this bill."

EMERGENCY TARIFF.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 15275) imposing temporary duties upon certain agricultural products to meet present emergencies, to provide revenue, and for other purposes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The next amendment of the Committee on Finance will be stated.

The READING CLERK. On page 3, after line 3, insert:

14. Fresh or frozen beef, veal, mutton, lamb, and pork, 2 cents per pound. Meats of all kinds, prepared or preserved, not specially provided for herein, 25 per cent ad valorem.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President, I thought the next amendment was as to wheat flour.

The VICE PRESIDENT. No.

Mr. SIMMONS. I thought that was included in the agreement covering the wheat item. If it was not considered in that agreement, I ask that we reconsider the action of the Senate with reference to wheat flour.

Mr. SMOOT. There is no committee amendment there.

Mr. SIMMONS. I ask unanimous consent that the vote of the Senate with reference to wheat flour, agreeing to that provision of the House text, be reconsidered, because I desire at the proper time to request a yea and nay vote upon that question.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Nothing has been agreed to with reference to that matter.

Mr. SIMMONS. I misunderstood the Chair then. I understood the Chair to state that there was an agreement regarding it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. There was not.

Mr. SIMMONS. As I was not here at the time, I would like the Chair to state what took place.

The VICE PRESIDENT. This morning in Committee of the Whole, without objection, the amendment in line 1, page 2, changing the duty on wheat from 30 to 40 cents per bushel was agreed to, and the amendment in line 13, page 2, reading "except rice cleaned for use in the manufacture of canned foods," was agreed to. The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. McCUMBER] asked unanimous consent that the vote whereby the change was made in the rate on wheat from 30 to 40 cents per bushel might be reconsidered, which was agreed to, but the amendment with reference to cleaned rice for use in manufactured foods was not reconsidered.

Mr. SIMMONS. I will not ask to have any reconsideration of that amendment. I understood, though of course I was mistaken about it, that action had been taken with reference to the provision in the House text as to wheat flour.

The VICE PRESIDENT. There is no change in the House text on wheat flour.

Mr. SIMMONS. I understood, if the Chair will pardon me, that there was a vote taken as to whether the Senate would concur in the House provision.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That will come under a general vote on the bill, unless the Senator moves to strike out the clause or to amend it in some way.

Mr. SIMMONS. That is what I wished to know. I understand now that we are operating under a rule by which we are to consider first the committee amendments.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That is true. The amendment on page 3 just read by the Secretary is now the pending question.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, Senators will observe that, in the pending amendment on page 3 there is a repetition of "mutton, lamb," as found in subdivision 13 of the bill as it came from the House, with the exception that it provides in subdivision 14 for "fresh or frozen beef, veal, mutton, lamb, and pork." So as the amendment now stands there would be two rates upon fresh mutton and lamb, one of 2½ cents per pound in subdivision 13 of the bill, and the other of 2 cents a pound in subdivision 14 of the bill.

I wish simply to state that if the amendment offered as to subdivision 14 is agreed to, then subdivision 13 ought to be stricken out of the bill, providing 2 cents a pound on mutton and lamb. If that rate is not satisfactory, then the only other course to pursue would be to insert the words "or frozen" after the word "fresh" in subdivision 13, line 3, page 3, so that it would read, "fresh or frozen mutton or lamb, 2½ cents a pound," and then in the proposed amendment inserting subdivision 14 we would have to strike out the words "mutton, lamb," as found in line 4 on page 3 in subdivision 14, so that there would not be a duplication or repetition of rates. So far as I am concerned I think the best thing to do is to agree to the Senate committee amendment including mutton and lamb and then make an amendment in the House text by striking out subdivision 13.

Mr. POMERENE. What would be the reason for making a distinction in rate?

Mr. SMOOT. There should be no distinction.

Mr. POMERENE. I agree with the Senator that, if there should be any tariff at all, there should be no distinction.

Mr. SMOOT. I think the amendment ought to be agreed to so that it will take care of fresh and frozen beef, veal, mutton, lamb, and pork at 2 cents a pound, and when the amendment is agreed to then I shall ask the Senate to further amend by striking out subdivision 13 entirely.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. President, I shall detain the Senate only a moment. I am satisfied that the Senate has made up its mind that it is going to put the bill through, and the question of how much tax it is necessary for the American people to pay to get the bill is not a question that concerns the Senate at all. But it might be well enough in passing just to consider the facts and conditions which confront us in these items.

The bill proposes a tax on fresh or frozen beef, veal, mutton, lamb, and pork of 2 cents a pound. I think the so-called Payne-Aldrich Tariff Act gave the highest rate of duty that was ever theretofore given by a Republican law on fresh meats, and it fixed the tax at 1½ cents per pound. The present law practically places beef on the free list.

In considering the organization of a tariff bill we may consider it from the standpoint of protection to the American industry as the primary object, or we may consider it from the standpoint of revenue. From the standpoint of protection the best thought of the Republican Party has never heretofore advanced further than 1½ cents a pound. From the standpoint of revenue, those who believe in a revenue tariff have found that the revenue derived from this source was so infinitesimal in comparison with the great volume of production in business, and this being one of the necessities of life that every man must have who desires to live and maintain his family in a healthy condition, that every one of those articles was placed on the free list eight years ago by the present tariff law.

Of course, when that bill was passed it was predicted freely that dire distress and disaster would come to many industries, among others the beef industry; but in the last eight years it has not been demonstrated that the beef industry was seriously injured, and, as a matter of fact, there was no complaint coming from that source until we ran into antinatural war conditions and found the country facing financial difficulty throughout affecting every class of production. Then, gentlemen desiring to create special privileges for special interests concluded it was a good time to avail themselves of conditions and attempt to write a tariff bill that would cut off competition from abroad. But let us see for a moment what that competition amounts to.

A man may come into one's office and say, "We are entitled to protection for this industry. A million pounds or a million tons or a million bales of some commodity are coming into this country seriously endangering this great business." That is a matter of comparison. A million tons of one commodity, where the production in the country is small, might indicate an overflow of the home market and the absolute destruction of the American industry. On the other hand, a million tons of production of another commodity might be so small in comparison with the great productive capacity of the country that it would be infinitesimal in comparison. We can not, therefore, simply say that there are imports coming into the country in large quantities and therefore we are entitled to be protected against them, but we must compare the imports and the American production first before we can ascertain the real equation involved. Then we should look to the exports of the same commodity to determine whether it has been demonstrated that American production can go abroad and compete in markets in foreign fields where they do not stand behind a tariff wall.

Now just look at the figures. The figures I am giving the Senate are not my figures; they have not been prepared by me. I hold in my hand the Summary of Tariff Information, prepared by the Republican Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives for the year 1920. They take the articles of fresh beef and veal and say that the domestic production was 3,658,000,000 pounds, in round figures, valued at \$421,000,000. Then they say further down in the report that the imports amounted to 24,000,000 pounds, valued at \$3,400,000; in other words, measured in bulk or in American dollars, the imports that have come into this country in competition with the American product amount to about 1 per cent or to less than 1 per cent. It is very dangerous to American industry that it only has 99 per cent of the American market in which to exploit itself.

Mr. POMERENE. Was the amount that came in by way of imports, 24,000,000 pounds?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. The imports amounted to 24,781,719 pounds.

Mr. POMERENE. Was that during the year 1919?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. That was in the year 1918.

Mr. POMERENE. That is about one-quarter of a pound for each man, woman, and child in the country.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. The Senator from Ohio can make his mental calculations faster than I can, but I am sure his figures are correct.

Now, let us look at the exports. The exports in 1918 were 370,000,000 pounds, valued at \$67,000,000—\$67,000,000 of exports as compared with \$3,000,000 of imports—\$67,000,000 going to the competitive markets of the world, often having to go into a market where the product meets a tariff wall before it can enter at all and must go behind that tariff wall to meet competition.

Mr. President, I do not think it is necessary for us to go further. I know that my words in debate on this bill are going to accomplish nothing; but to say that the life of this industry is really challenged from abroad is to dispute the facts that are shown by the publications of the Republican Party itself. Whether one be a Republican protectionist or a tariff-for-revenue Democrat, I ask, Where are we going to obtain the revenue for the Government at the customhouse if we are not going to allow some importations to come through the tariff wall? Can we expect less, if we are going to divide with the Government at all, than to allow 1 per cent to enter the country—just 1 per cent—from which our Government may derive some revenue with which to support itself? No; the authors of the pending bill seem to have abandoned the Government or are regardless of the effect the proposed legislation may have in the preservation of the revenues of the Government. They seem to be so absolutely callous to the proper principles of taxation that they are willing to attempt to put practically a prohibitive tariff at the customhouse in order that they may levy a consumption tax—for that is what it amounts to, a tax that is divided according to numbers and not divided according to wealth—upon the great mass of the American people.

Mr. HENDERSON. Mr. President—

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I yield to the Senator from Nevada.

Mr. HENDERSON. Has the Senator from Alabama the figures for any other year than the year 1918, when we were engaged in the World War?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. This book does not give those figures, but I could readily get them for the Senator. I have been reading from a Republican textbook, but I am satisfied if I took the trouble to gather the figures myself and selected the years the figures for which I wanted to exploit before the Senate they would sustain to even a greater extent the argument that I am making than those which I take from a Republican textbook.

I know that it is easy for advocates of high protective tariff duties to present the argument that there are many million dollars' worth of a certain product coming into the country and threatening an industry, but they do not take the trouble to state what the amount of the American production is. However, no man who understands this particular proposition can deny that from beginning to end the imports coming into this country are limited.

I have studied the question in the past from top to bottom. There is a limitation written on the high seas which controls the question and which can not be overcome. That is the hold of a ship. Ships can not be run successfully and be made refrigerator ships from top to bottom, because then they would not be prepared to carry an outgoing cargo. The refrigeration space of a ship, its meat-carrying capacity, must be limited; and of necessity it is only within the space which is set apart for refrigeration in the ships of the world that competitive beef can cross the hot latitudes of the Equator and enter the American market in such condition that it may be sold. So there is a natural limitation if there were no tariff wall at all.

Mr. President, this bill is brought here without consideration and without investigation. There is no reason for this tax, except in certain markets around the eastern seaboard, to increase the cost of living on many people who can ill afford to pay the additional tax; and there is no justification whatever, either in past history or future speculation, for writing a tax at the customhouse of 2 cents a pound on this commodity. I know, however, it is idle for me to speak, and I do not care to take up the time of the Senator further.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, the Senator might well have referred to the effect which this proposed legislation necessarily will have in provoking counter legislation of a retaliatory character. I have a clipping from the New York Times of yesterday which, with his consent, I will read into the Record as a fitting conclusion to his remarks.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. THOMAS. It contains a telegram from Buenos Aires of date the 2d of February, and is as follows:

As a measure of retaliation for the Fordney tariff bill now before the United States Senate, Deputy Saccone announced to-day his intention to introduce a bill in the Argentine Parliament providing for a levy of duties of 40 per cent on all goods imported from countries increasing their import duties in such manner as to affect Argentine exports.

Deputy Saccone severely criticized the policy of the Republican Party in the United States, which, he said, was behind the Fordney bill. He declared the real purpose of the bill was to make the United States the creditor of the South American Republics, raise a tariff wall against their imports, and then forcibly decrease South American gold holdings by requiring the debtor republics to pay their trade balances in gold.

Deputy Saccone asserted the time had come for Argentina to assert itself and let it be known she was not dependent on the United States for imported merchandise, "with our great supplies of raw materials," he said, "we can go to any market in the world on a firm footing."

What Argentina proposes is doubtless what will be proposed by all other countries which are affected by this measure, and it does affect all countries which have any exportable food products. It is designed, and must be designed, to affect them, because the consequences of the bill in that regard are so apparent.

During his many discussions of the war and of the conditions of peace the President emphasized the necessity for doing away with those economic rivalries which contain within themselves the plans and purposes of war. There can be no such thing, Mr. President, as a unification, even in sentiment of the people of the world if they are engaged in competitive economic rivalries such as this bill will necessarily provoke.

The trade of South America is at our door. It may be that we can secure it by banning all of their products from our shores and successfully compete with nations which do not follow that insensate policy. I do not believe that the importation of frozen mutton and beef into this country is an evil.

A witness before the Finance Committee said there were 2,700,000 carcasses in the city of New York to-day, brought there from New Zealand and from Argentina. If that be so, then they are either cornered and withheld from public consumption or else these carcasses enter into the supply of the eastern seaboard. In either event they supplement a much-needed necessity of life; and to strike that business in the face by prohibitory legislation necessarily is to raise the price of living, as the Senator from Mississippi said this morning, by penalizing the virtual necessities of life.

I am surprised that this paragraph of the bill excludes poultry. Taken with the other paragraphs of the bill, it virtually places a prohibitory tariff upon all meats except fish and fowl. I should not wonder at all but that we have some importations of poultry into this country from that neighbor whose prestige we fear so terribly just now—Canada. Possibly a Mexican chicken gets across the border once in a while. I do not know; but there is a menace, Mr. President. There is the menace in the air.

I have no doubt that when the great tariff bill of next year comes before the Senate it will have a duty upon eggs, because the papers announce that enormous quantities of eggs are being imported into the United States from China, and they are packed so carefully that they come without serious loss. To my mind that suggests the need of a compensatory duty on poultry. The American hen, the manufacturer of the domestic egg, certainly should receive some compensatory benefit from the existing duty upon a competitive product from abroad, and we ought to anticipate this tax upon the eggs of Chinese hens by providing right now something that will compensate the American hen for its undue and excessive labors at this time.

If this measure were perfect, therefore, it would comprise poultry as well as fresh and frozen beef, veal, mutton, lamb, and pork, and the microscope of the protectionist is so exquisitely perfect that I am surprised that the dealer in poultry has up to this time overlooked the need of including poultry in this bill.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. President—

Mr. THOMAS. I yield.

Mr. SHEPPARD. That matter has already been taken care of. The Democratic tariff, the Underwood-Simmons Act, has a tariff on both eggs and poultry.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, I do not know whether that is so or not, but of course I take the Senator's word for it.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I have the law before me and can quote from it.

Mr. THOMAS. If that is true, then, of course, that being provided for, all of the meat foodstuffs of the world, except fish, are included; and perhaps the Senator can find fish provided for, nicely plastered with a tariff duty, so as to make it palatable to the American consumer.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President, it is true, I think, that under the Underwood bill there is a duty on both eggs and poultry; but what I understand the Senator to be contending for is a compensatory duty in favor of poultry.

Mr. THOMAS. That is what I had in mind.

Mr. SIMMONS. There is no compensatory duty of that kind in the Underwood bill.

Mr. FLETCHER. I think that tariff bill provides for live poultry. I do not think it deals with the other kind.

Mr. THOMAS. That may be. I do not pretend to remember all of the items in the Underwood bill.

Mr. SHEPPARD. There is a Democratic tariff on fish, also.

Mr. THOMAS. Thank God for that! Then the American consumer can get nothing in the way of meat food without being taxed for it. That rounds out the whole, and makes his condition one of contentment and satisfaction.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. That is a revenue tariff.

Mr. THOMAS. Oh, yes; that is a revenue tariff, but I shall not go into that.

The Senator from Alabama, I believe, referred to the fact that there is a slight duty upon frozen meats, or meats from other countries, a revenue duty. The fact, therefore, that the Underwood bill comprises eggs and poultry should not have deterred our friends who prepared this bill from recognizing the present emergency which threatens the extinction of these basic industries, and increasing that duty so as to preserve them; because, if it be true that the American hen is threatened with extinction—and I think it is threatened with extinction just as much as any other business that is covered by this bill—then certainly we owe it to posterity, to the present generation, and to all lovers of chicken and turkey, to perpetuate and to preserve those industries by taxing them just as high as possible.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, as I understand, we are now called on to vote upon subdivision 14, which places a tax of 2 cents a pound upon fresh or frozen beef, veal, mutton, lamb, and pork. In the Underwood bill those meats were on the free list.

I notice that in the report of the Federal Trade Commission they state that the five big packers, who would receive the benefit of this protection, control very largely the fresh and frozen meat industry in this country. Of cattle, for instance, they control 75 per cent; of calves, 66 per cent; of sheep and lamb, 78.6 per cent.

Then, I find in the same report that the five big packers now have, or did have at the time this report was filed, frozen beef in storage that would be protected under this provision to the amount of 62,535,507 pounds. In other words, 95 per cent of all the frozen beef that is in cold storage in this country, or was in cold storage in the country at the time this report was filed, was controlled by the five big packers.

Of smoked ham and bacon, 64.1 per cent is held in storage by the five big packers, approximating 10,702,402 pounds.

Of dry salt pork, they controlled 69.8 per cent, or 142,069,065 pounds.

Of pickled pork, 70½ per cent, or 219,887,142 pounds.

So what it is proposed to do here not only will increase the price of the meat used on the breakfast table and needed by the poor and the rich alike, but it will be in favor of those concerns that control from 65 to 90 per cent of the frozen beef in the country.

I asked one of the retail merchants some weeks ago to give me the retail price of meats. You know, if you have looked over the bills that have come to you, that meats are one article that you have been forced to purchase that has not decreased in price very much. I find from this price list that on November 15, 1919, the price of sirloin steak, for instance, was 39 cents, but on November 15, 1920, it was 43½ cents—an increase of 4½ cents.

I find on round steak, that on November 15, 1919, at the retail stores in Washington, the price was 36 cents, and on November 15, 1920, it had increased to 39.6 cents.

I find, on rib roast, that on November 15, 1919, the price at retail in Washington was 30 cents, and on November 15, 1920, it was 32.6 cents—an increase of 2.6 cents.

On chuck roast, on November 15, 1919, the price was 24 cents, and on November 15, 1920, it had increased to 25 cents.

On pork chops, on November 15, 1919, the price was 42 cents, and on November 15, 1920, it was 44 cents.

On bacon, on November 15, 1919, the price was 51 cents, and on November 15, 1920, it was 53 cents.

If the majority of the Senate want to continue to increase the high cost of living on the meats that every person in this country must have, in view of the fact that they have continued to go up, then let them vote "aye" on the pending proposition.

Mr. STANLEY. Mr. President—

Mr. HARRISON. I yield.

Mr. STANLEY. The Senator probably recalls that the Progressive platform of 1912 contained a declaration against the imposition of a duty upon any commodity controlled by a trust or combination.

Mr. HARRISON. By any trust in this country; yes.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. President, the Senator from Kentucky made a very eloquent speech the other day, telling us that the packers were not a trust.

Mr. STANLEY. The Senator from Texas is in error. I explicitly said that I had no knowledge as to whether or not the packers were guilty of a combination in restraint of trade; that if they were, they ought to be sent to the penitentiary; but that I was in favor of adequate and rational legislation to reach them, and I believed in bringing them into a court and trying them as criminals, and not having them passed on by some commission here in Washington that could have no direct knowledge of their activities.

Mr. HARRISON. Since the Senator has asked me the question, it may be well to put into the Record at this time an extract from the platform of the Democratic Party in 1908—the platform that was framed in Denver. I read in part the plank on the tariff question of the Senator's party and my party:

We favor immediate revision of the tariff by the reduction of import duties. Articles entering into competition with trust-controlled products should be placed upon the free list.

That we did in the Underwood tariff law so far as frozen meats were concerned, and the necessities of life.

Material reductions should be made in the tariff upon the necessities of life, especially upon articles competing with such American manufactures as are sold abroad more cheaply than at home; and gradual reductions should be made in such other schedules as may be necessary to restore the tariff to a revenue basis.

I read a part of the tariff plank in the platform adopted by the Democratic Party in Baltimore, in 1912:

We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic Party that the Federal Government, under the Constitution, has no right or power to impose or collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue, and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of government honestly and economically administered.

The high Republican tariff is the principal cause of the unequal distribution of wealth. It is a system of taxation which makes the rich richer and the poor poorer. Under its operations the American farmer and laboring man are the chief sufferers.

We favor the immediate downward revision of the existing high, and in many cases prohibitive, tariff duties, insisting that material reductions be speedily made upon the necessities of life. Articles entering into competition with trust-controlled productions—

And if this is not a trust-controlled product, I have not heard it contradicted—

Articles entering into competition with trust-controlled products and articles of American manufacture which are sold abroad more cheaply than at home should be put upon the free list.

Now I read in part from the Democratic platform of 1916:

We reaffirm our belief in the doctrine of a tariff for the purpose of providing sufficient revenue for the operation of the Government economically administered and unreservedly indorse the Underwood tariff law as truly exemplifying that doctrine.

In the Underwood tariff law, as I have stated, frozen meats are placed upon the free list. I continue reading:

We recognize that tariff rates are necessarily subject to change—

And so forth.

I submit these for the Record, Mr. President.

Mr. STANLEY. Mr. President, I understand that the great portion of this meat comes from New Zealand, and that the packers have been excluded from that country. If it be true that the five packers are in a combination in restraint of trade, and are demanding extortionate prices for meats prepared for the American market, the best proof of it, the most accurate demonstration of the existence of such a combination and the extent of the extortion, will be found, necessarily, in the difference between the price of fresh meats produced in a country over which the packers have no control, and a market into which they can not go, and the price charged for the same commodity in the United States.

As far as combinations of the packers or others are concerned, I am firmly of the opinion that the Federal Congress will make a great mistake if it ceases to treat the forming of a combination in restraint of trade as an offense, as a crime akin to treason, in that it reaches the whole Nation, and we should not arm a commission or any other body with the right to grant plenary indulgence, to say when a combination is permissible and when it is not permissible. I am in favor of a rigorous enforcement of existing antitrust legislation against a packer or anybody else who enters into such a combination, and if such a combination exists I believe that we will destroy the best evidence of its extent and the effect of its operations by impos-

ing upon a free market a duty that will conceal the difference in price between the beef, pork, and mutton imported from New Zealand and that sold by the packers in the United States.

Mr. JONES of New Mexico. Mr. President, I have not taken much time in this debate, and I do not intend to make any extended remarks now. I simply want to call attention, however, to the difference between the position which has just been taken by the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. HARRISON] and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. STANLEY] and other Senators on this side of the Chamber and the position which I take at this time.

We have listened to the reading of planks of the Democratic platforms for several presidential campaigns in the past. I do not believe that they are relevant to the question which now confronts the Senate and the country. I do not believe we are dealing with this question as we should deal with it or would deal with it were we in normal times. I look upon this day and these months as a part of the war period. It is my judgment that this great Government of ours should not have undertaken to simply drop our policy with regard to economic conditions immediately upon the signing of the armistice. I believe this Government, which assumed such extraordinary powers during the war, should have continued to function with respect to conditions which inevitably must follow a war. I believe this is a war condition and that we should try to do something to ameliorate the very disastrous conditions which are found in this country from one side to the other, wherever the producers of this country are involved.

The farmers are in a different situation from the manufacturing interests of the country. The manufacturer can close up his factory, he can bank his fires, but the farmers of the country produce their crops annually. A great many of the crops have been produced, and in the great percentage of instances the crop is still in the hands of the farmer. In one little town in the State of New Mexico there are stored to-day over 3,000,000 pounds of wool, for which there is no market. So these conditions are not to be dealt with as we would deal with questions in ordinary times of peace.

Senators talk about the price of meat in the city of Washington as you get it in the retail store. I agree that that has no relation whatever to the price which the farmer receives for his cattle. So I want to insist that the arguments which are being used here with respect to a tariff in ordinary times have no relevancy in the debate upon this bill.

This is intended as an emergency measure, for the purpose of trying to maintain the status quo until the Government can deal with questions upon a peace basis and under normal conditions. If we consider this is a question as arising under war conditions, then why should we not preserve the American market for those people who produce these commodities, who have produced them at the enormous expense necessarily incurred during the time the production was going on?

There are millions of pounds of meat being brought into this country. It had been stored up in New Zealand during the war because of the want of an outlet. The same condition exists in Argentina and other South American countries, and if you are going to practically put an embargo upon wheat, upon rice, upon beans, and upon other commodities, I submit there can be no good reason why there should not be an embargo, or at least a considerable tariff tax, upon the importation of meat. The House bill put a tariff upon live cattle, and if that be a just tariff, then it seems to me it should follow, as a necessary consequence, that the amendment placing this tax in the bill ought to be agreed to. If we are going to have an emergency bill at all to act as an embargo, or partial embargo, then I submit no reason can be suggested why this tariff should not be put upon fresh and frozen beef and other meats.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President, if the duty on frozen beef should be reflected with any degree of certainty whatever in the price the producers of live stock can secure for their products, a tariff of this character would appeal to me with particular force. There is very much of merit in the suggestion now made by the Senator from New Mexico, that when we come to deal with those articles which were accumulated abroad as the result of war conditions, and particularly when we come to deal with those articles which were accumulated here as a result of war conditions—wool, as a characteristic example—a very powerful argument is addressed to any legislative body, altogether aside from the considerations which address themselves when we come to consider a tariff dealing with normal conditions and to be operative in normal conditions.

But, Mr. President, it must be recognized, I am sure, by everyone who reflects upon this matter at all that a tariff bill

imposing a duty upon the importation of frozen meats inures to the immediate benefit, not of the growers of live stock at all, but of the great packers of this country, who come into competition in their products with the meats thus imported into the country. If, accordingly, they would raise the price which they paid to the producers of the live stock sold in the live-stock markets of the country, there would be much in the argument of the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. JONES].

But in the discussion here, only the other day, in connection with the packers' bill some very important and significant figures were presented by the distinguished junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH], showing that no such condition of things exists, and nobody undertook to refute those figures, which were furnished by the Bureau of Markets in the Department of Agriculture. It was clearly disclosed by those charts—and they were very elaborately prepared—that there is no kind of relation between the wholesale prices charged by the packers in this country and the prices which they pay to the live-stock producers for the cattle and sheep and hogs that come upon the market. It was disclosed clearly by those figures that not infrequently, when the price of live stock was on the descent, going down every day, the wholesale price charged by the packers to the retailers throughout the country rose, and that the changes were not at all reflected.

Mr. JONES of New Mexico. Mr. President, does the Senator realize that the fact that meats from foreign countries have been brought into this country has been used as an argument by the packers for the reduction of the price for domestic live cattle?

Mr. WALSH of Montana. There is no doubt in the world about that. The packer will tell you, "Just see the enormous amount of meat coming into this country; this is all we can pay." Others say exactly the same thing with respect to wool. As the Senator knows, frequently a combination exists, and that is used merely as an excuse. The fact about the matter is their own records disclose that they do not reduce their wholesale prices as the price they are required to pay to the producer for his cattle descends, nor do they increase their price always in accordance with the increased price which the market conditions require them to pay.

Mr. JONES of New Mexico. I fully agree with the Senator that the conditions regarding the meat supply of the United States are deplorable. I do not believe that there is any just relation between the retail price of meat and the price which the producer receives. But the packers give it out to the country that here are these various cargoes of meats coming into the United States in competition with the home supply, and my information is that those very packers who are the ones who bring them here and then use them as an excuse for paying to the producer whatever they are willing to pay. The adoption of the amendment, if it prohibits the importation of those meats from foreign countries, would at least take away from the packers that pretended excuse.

I do not mean to say at all that the law of supply and demand governs the meat business of the country as it is conducted at this time. Whether the bill does anything more than to take away from the packer the mere excuse which he conjures up for the purpose of depressing the price to the producer, I think we shall at least have gotten some benefit from the bill.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I quite agree with the Senator that that is all the benefit there is in it. It does, as a matter of fact, take away from the packer the excuse for reducing the price—that is, that particular excuse—but it is very easy for him to conjure up some other excuse just as poor.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President, I would like to inquire of the Senator if it takes away the excuse for reducing the price to the producers? If we put a duty on these frozen imports into this country will it not give him an excuse to raise the price?

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Undoubtedly, and the way it appears to me is exactly as is now indicated by the Senator.

Mr. SIMMONS. Whether importations to this country amount to much or little, he would be furnished with an excuse for raising the price to the wholesaler?

Mr. WALSH of Montana. For raising the price to the wholesaler, beyond a doubt. But the point I make is that I think it will deprive the packer of that excuse for paying a lower price to the producer than the market conditions will fairly warrant him in paying.

But what price do the people of the United States pay for taking that excuse away from the packer? There is no doubt in the world that he will immediately advance to the wholesaler the price that he would otherwise charge, to the extent of the amount of the tariff that is exacted by the bill. He will say, "I am obliged to raise my price to you by reason of the fact that a tariff is put upon that product." Importations will not

come into competition with his product and he is in a situation to raise the price to the wholesaler. Just stop, good people, and reflect upon what it means to the people of the United States to pay 2 cents a pound upon every pound of meat they consume over and above what they would otherwise be obliged to pay.

Mr. JONES of New Mexico. May I ask the Senator if he does not believe that the meat situation is now such that they are charging for meat all that the traffic will bear anyhow?

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Of course, I do not know about that. That presents a rather difficult question. Of course, if meat goes to a prohibitive price people will not eat meat, and therefore the sales will lessen. It is a question of business prudence as to whether the price will go higher or not, or whether it will be possible to shove the price higher.

The point I am making is that the people of the United States are asked to pay for the removal of that excuse a sum that is simply staggering in its enormity, and I can not bring myself to assent to it. It would be an awful price to pay, even though the price were raised accordingly to the producer of the live stock, for I am perfectly satisfied that it will not change the price to the producer of live stock by one penny. The packers will pay just exactly what the conditions will require them to pay, considering their own private individual interests, and nothing more. I am sure they will pay nothing more by reason of the duty, and accordingly I do not believe that we can reflectingly adopt the policy.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President, I know, as the Senator from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD] has stated, that the majority in the Chamber have made up their minds to adopt all these amendments. Nothing that we can say or do in the way of exposing the iniquity of them and the burdens that they will place upon the people without compensating advantages to anybody will avail anything. Yet I feel that the opponents of the bill owe it to the country and to themselves to present the facts with reference to the several items, and it is with that view alone that I am discussing them, and not because I expect to influence the action of the Senate in the slightest.

The Senator from Alabama a little while ago gave some figures showing the production of beef products in this country. I have sent out and obtained statistics showing the total production of meat products for the year 1919 in this country, and find that the total amount of these products for that year was 24,884,000,000 pounds in round numbers. I find that there was imported into the country in the year 1920 of the products of beef and veal, 42,000,000 pounds in round numbers, valued at \$6,962,000. I find that there was imported during the first 10 months of the calendar year 1920 of lamb, mutton, and pork, 78,000,000 pounds, valued at \$10,000,000. It is apparent that the Senator from Alabama was right when he stated that the importation of those products was possibly not over 1 per cent of the production. I doubt whether it was as much as 1 per cent. I have not calculated it, but I think it must be less than 1 per cent.

I do not understand how anyone whose knows the primary principles of the tariff in its effect upon domestic prices could possibly contend that an importation amounting to about 1 per cent of the total production of the country could possibly affect the prices of that product in that country. The only way that importation can affect the prices is when they come in in sufficient volume with relation to domestic production as to bring the domestic prices down to the level of the foreign prices. If the imports are relatively negligible they can not have that or any other effect upon domestic prices.

But the ground upon which the duty is asked is that it will have the effect of raising the price of live stock in this market. That could not be possible in those conditions. Every one understands that when we are producing only about one-half of our consumption of a product, as in the case of sugar, for instance, that the importations of the other half holds the price here down to the level of the foreign price. If we impose a duty it raises the price here that much above the level of the foreign price. But that is not true where the importations are relatively small as compared to our production or negligible as compared to our exports, as they are in this case, because while we imported last year of beef products valued, as I said, at about \$7,000,000, we also exported \$32,000,000 in value, more than four times as much as we imported, and therefore either from the standpoint of a comparison of imports to exports or from the standpoint of a comparison of imports to production, the duty could not possibly raise the price of live stock or of meat products in this country, either to the extent of the duty or to any appreciable extent.

Mr. POMERENE. Mr. President—

Mr. SIMMONS. I yield to the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. POMERENE. The Senator has just stated that imports of meat products during the year 1920 were approximately \$7,000,000 worth. Can the Senator give that in pounds?

Mr. SIMMONS. Yes. In 1920 the beef and veal products, in round numbers, were 42,000,000 pounds.

Mr. POMERENE. For the year?

Mr. SIMMONS. Yes; in that year. The first 10 months of the year mutton, lamb, and pork imports were 78,000,000 pounds, in round numbers.

Mr. POMERENE. Forty-two million pounds of beef and mutton?

Mr. SIMMONS. That was beef and veal, and 78,000,000 pounds of mutton, lamb, and pork.

Mr. POMERENE. If the Senator will permit me to carry out his thought a little further, we have, then, 42,000,000 pounds coming into the country in one year. That means two-fifths of a pound in one year for each man, woman, and child.

Mr. SIMMONS. The Senator is about right as to beef and veal products.

Mr. POMERENE. Certainly two-fifths of one pound could not so very materially reduce the price as to injure the stock raiser.

Mr. SIMMONS. Yes; or, in round numbers, about 150,000,000 pounds of fresh meat come into this country as against a production of 24,000,000,000 pounds here. Mr. President, I think it is perfectly clear—and I want to put these facts before the Senate as quickly as I can without elaborating them—that the small importation will not raise the price of live stock in this country; and that is the only purpose of this provision in the bill, according to the theory of its proponents. While that is true, while it will not raise the price of live stock in this country, undoubtedly the result of the duty, as would be the result of the imposition of any other duty under similar circumstances, will furnish the producers of meat products in this country, whether those products are in the hands of private parties or in the hands of a trust, an excuse for raising the domestic price to the consumer to the amount of the duty.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President—

Mr. SIMMONS. I yield to the Senator from Montana.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. If I caught the figures which were given by the Senator from North Carolina aright, the total consumption of this country—that is to say, our production together with the imports—amounts to about 25,000,000,000 pounds.

Mr. SIMMONS. It amounts to 24,884,000,000 pounds.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. For the purpose of calculation we will say 25,000,000,000 pounds. If the imposition of the duty should result in an increase of 2 cents a pound, the aggregate increase, as I figure it, would be \$500,000,000.

Mr. SIMMONS. I think the Senator from Montana is correct.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. That is what this proposed legislation signifies to the people of the United States. It is proposed to pay a subsidy to the packers of meats in this country amounting to \$500,000,000, in the expectation that they will distribute some of it to the producers of live stock.

Mr. SIMMONS. Yes; and with the certainty that they will not distribute any of it, but will put it in their own pockets and continue to press down the price of the live stock which they buy.

Mr. President, in this country, unfortunately for us, the meat industry is in the hands of the great packers, who cooperate to a common purpose—pressing down the price of what they buy and pressing up the price of the things they sell. They fix the price at which meat is sold to the people as high as they please, and they always fix it as high as the traffic will bear. However, the trust has to have some regard to public sentiment, and they are always making excuses for increasing the prices of their products. They are always, on the other hand, seeking excuses to reduce the prices of their raw material; that is, the prices of live stock in this instance. While the tariff duty will not be operative to accomplish the purpose claimed by its proponents, it will undoubtedly furnish the packers, in the first instance, an excuse, and a very plausible one, and one calculated to deceive the public, for raising the price of their products 2 cents a pound.

If it stopped there it would be bad enough; but it will not stop there. Not only the packers will use that as an excuse to increase their price, but when the product reaches the wholesaler he will use the duty as an excuse to still further increase the price he will exact; and when it reaches the retailer, he will use it as an excuse for increasing the price he will charge the ultimate consumer.

Mr. POMERENE. And they always do so.

Mr. SIMMONS. They always do it. We have had a pretty good illustration of that with reference to the excess-profits tax. During the war everybody knows that many of the manu-

facturers of the country not only used the excess-profits tax for the purpose of increasing their prices to the extent of the tax, but they also used it for the purpose of increasing their prices far beyond the amount of the tax, thereby imposing upon the people, at the same time they provided for the Government tax, a tax for their own benefit.

Then we know as the product went on to the wholesaler and finally to the retailer they again added to the price because of these war taxes. We do not know to what extent the excess-profits tax was duplicated in whole or part, but we do know it was one of the excuses and grounds upon which prices were pyramided. We know that it was added and more than added by the manufacturer in many instances, and we know that it was used in turn as a pretext for advancing the prices charged by the wholesalers and by the retailers. This proposed tax on meat will be used in the same way that the excess-profits tax has been used.

That is the fundamental vice, Mr. President, of imposing a so-called protective tax upon a foreign product that will not be operative to accomplish such purpose, either because there are but slight importations or because the domestic price on account of overproduction is on an export basis; but, notwithstanding, will furnish an excuse for unscrupulous dealers to advance the price to the consumer.

Such a tax on a raw material of which there is none, or but a relatively small amount, will be inoperative as to such material; but if there is a compensatory duty to the domestic manufacturer it will be added, and if none it will be used as a pretense to increase the price of the finished article.

An illustration of that is found in the cotton tax imposed by this bill. It is proposed to impose a tax upon long-staple cotton. As originally proposed, it could not affect one way or the other more than 60,000 bales of cotton in this country known as American Egyptian cotton, but because the bill puts a tax of 8 cents a pound upon Egyptian cotton under the Republican theory it is necessary to place a compensatory tax upon the imports of cotton goods into this country to the extent of 7 cents on every article of which the component material of chief value is Egyptian cotton.

That duty will not help anybody in this country except possibly the producers of this American type of Egyptian long-staple cotton; but it will enable the manufacturers of this country to demand that every pound of cotton goods that comes here from Great Britain shall be closely examined and if it contains as its component material of chief value Egyptian cotton that it shall pay a duty of 7 cents a pound. Practically all the cotton goods that come from Great Britain are what are known as high grades or counts. Our mills make the coarser grade and use almost entirely short-staple cotton—and nearly all the American crop is short staple. Egypt raises about 1,500,000 bales of this long-staple cotton. Great Britain could take and would be glad to take every pound of it, and it would not more than supply her demand for use in the manufacture of the finer goods which her mills produce—and sells in large quantities to us. She sends us scarcely any cotton goods; the component material of chief value is not Egyptian cotton. So, while this duty will be utterly inoperative to protect the cotton producers of this country, it will at the same time impose upon the consumers in this country of English cotton goods a duty of 7 cents a pound, and this will raise the price to the consumers of the cotton goods produced in this country up to the same level. Thus a futile duty imposed upon cotton, a duty that can not help the cotton growers of the country except the growers of a small quantity of long-staple cotton, chiefly in New Mexico and California, will furnish an excuse, and not only an excuse but the right, on the part of the cotton manufacturers of this country to raise their prices to the same level that the duty raises the price of cotton goods brought into this country and containing a certain proportion of this Egyptian staple.

So here is a duty intended to protect the producers of a few thousand bales of American cotton that will impose through this compensatory tax a heavy burden upon the users in this country of cotton cloths, whether of foreign or domestic production. I can not conceive of a more dangerous system of taxation than that; I can not conceive of a more reckless prostitution of the principle of protection.

Mr. President, I sincerely trust that we may be able after a while to get the country to understand—and I think we are getting the country to understand—what this bill means. Never in the history of this country or any other country has a great measure like this, affecting the people so vitally as this affects them, been prepared by a committee with such utter recklessness and disregard of the ultimate effects of the proposed action upon the people. In the committee all that was necessary to

secure the adoption of an amendment was to tell a little story about the deplorable condition of this industry or that industry, to show the distressful condition of the farmer raising this product or the other product. On such a showing the committee recklessly, practically without investigation, and without adequate information, ignoring the Tariff Board altogether, voted to impose the duties contained in this bill. I have no idea that the Republican members of the committee would have taken such action under ordinary circumstances, but the suggestion of an emergency and that the farmers of the country were here demanding relief of some sort was sufficient, and they fixed these duties generally at the rates suggested, so anxious were they to make fair weather with the farmer, to whose interest they heretofore paid such slight consideration. But that is another story.

Notwithstanding that, when this bill reaches the Senate and we expose its inequities, when we make it clear to every man of intelligence that the bill will not accomplish the purposes it is intended to accomplish, but may in many other directions do infinite harm to the country, they proceed to adopt, and they propose to continue to adopt, amendments with the same recklessness as they were placed in the bill. No argument that we can make will prevail with them; but, Mr. President, I think the country is beginning to understand. I have been hearing from my section of late. The farmers were at first somewhat misled. They thought that they might get some relief out of this bill, but as it is discussed here and they begin to understand how remote the prospects of any benefit to them are and what a tremendous burden, what a staggering burden it is going to impose upon them, they are, according to my information, changing their minds very materially about this matter.

I tell you right now that, in my judgment, this bill no more meets the approval of the intelligence on the other side than it does on this side. I do not state it as a fact, but I declare it as my belief, and that belief is not without foundation, that many of the Republican Members of this body would not vote for these amendments and would not support this bill if they expected it would ever become a law. They are gambling upon this measure not becoming a law—not that it will not pass this Chamber, but that it will not pass the White House. If it were not such a serious matter, if it did not impose upon the people of this country the grievous burdens to which I have referred, I would be glad to have it become a law in order that it might give a practical demonstration to the people of this country of the worthlessness of this measure to accomplish the purpose for which it is intended, and the reckless disregard of the rights of the people by the party in power when political consideration and interest are supposed to be involved.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The roll was called, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ball	Hedlin	McNary	Simmons
Brandegge	Henderson	Moses	Smoot
Capper	Hitchcock	Nelson	Spencer
Culberson	Johnson, Calif.	New	Stanley
Curtis	Jones, N. Mex.	Overman	Sterling
Dial	Jones, Wash.	Page	Sutherland
Fletcher	Kenyon	Philpps	Thomas
Gay	Keyes	Pittman	Townsend
Gerry	Kirby	Pomerene	Trammell
Glass	Knox	Ransdell	Underwood
Gronna	Lenroot	Robinson	Walsh, Mont.
Harris	McKellar	Sheppard	Warren
Harrison	McLean	Shields	Wills

Mr. HARRISON. I desire to announce that the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH] and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. KENDRICK] are absent on official business.

Mr. CURTIS. I have been requested to announce the absence of the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. REED], and the Senator from New York [Mr. CALDER] on business of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Fifty-two Senators have answered to the roll call. There is a quorum present. The question is on the amendment to subdivision 14.

Mr. HARRISON. I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the reading clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. KNOX (when his name was called). I transfer my pair with the senior Senator from Oregon [Mr. CHAMBERLAIN] to the junior Senator from Maryland [Mr. FRANCE] and vote "yea."

Mr. McNARY (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Utah [Mr. KING]. I transfer that pair to the junior Senator from Idaho [Mr. GOODING] and will vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. POMERENE (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Iowa [Mr. CUMMINS]. I transfer that pair to the senior Senator from Arizona [Mr. SMITH] and vote "nay."

Mr. STERLING (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH]. I transfer that pair to the junior Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE] and vote "yea."

Mr. TRAMMELL (when his name was called). I have a pair with the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. COLT], who is absent. Being unable to secure a transfer, I withhold my vote. If at liberty to vote, I should vote "nay."

Mr. WALSH of Montana (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN]. In his absence, I transfer that pair to the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH] and vote "nay."

Mr. WILLIAMS (when his name was called). I have a standing pair with the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE], who is unavoidably absent from the Chamber. I transfer that pair to the Senator from California [Mr. PHELAN] and vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. GLASS (after having voted in the negative). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Illinois [Mr. SHERMAN]. I transfer that pair to the senior Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. GORE] and will let my vote stand.

Mr. LODGE. I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. SMITH]. In his absence, I withhold my vote.

Mr. CURTIS. I have been requested to announce the following pairs:

The Senator from Maine [Mr. FERNALD] with the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. JOHNSON];

The Senator from Vermont [Mr. DILLINGHAM] with the Senator from Maryland [Mr. SMITH];

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. WATSON] with the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WOLCOTT]; and

The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. EDGE] with the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. OWEN].

Mr. HARRISON. I desire to announce that the junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH] and the junior Senator from Wyoming [Mr. KENDRICK] are necessarily detained on official business. If the Senator from Massachusetts were present, he would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 39, nays 26, as follows:

YEAS—39.

Ball	Johnson, Calif.	McLean	Sheppard
Borah	Jones, N. Mex.	McNary	Smoot
Brandeggee	Jones, Wash.	Myers	Spencer
Capper	Kellogg	Nelson	Sterling
Curtis	Kenyon	New	Sutherland
Elkins	Knox	Page	Townsend
Fall	La Follette	Phipps	Wadsworth
Gay	Lenroot	Pittman	Warren
Gronna	McCormick	Poindexter	Willis
Henderson	McCumber	Ransdell	

NAYS—26.

Beckham	Harrison	Overman	Swanson
Culberson	Heflin	Pomerene	Thomas
Dial	Hitchcock	Reed	Underwood
Fletcher	Keyes	Robinson	Walsh, Mont.
Gerry	Kirby	Shields	Williams
Glass	McKellar	Simmons	
Harris	Moses	Stanley	

NOT VOTING—31.

Ashurst	France	Lodge	Smith, Ga.
Calder	Frelinghuysen	Newberry	Smith, Md.
Chamberlain	Gooding	Norris	Smith, S. C.
Colt	Gore	Owen	Trammell
Cummins	Hale	Penrose	Walsh, Mass.
Dillingham	Johnson, S. Dak.	Phelan	Watson
Edge	Kendrick	Sherman	Wolcott
Fernald	Kling	Smith, Ariz.	

So the amendment of the committee was agreed to.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I understand that we are not working under a unanimous-consent agreement as to committee amendments, and therefore, to complete this subject, I ask that subdivision 13 be stricken from the bill. It reads:

Fresh mutton and lamb, 2½ cents per pound.

Subdivision 14 covers "fresh or frozen beef, veal, mutton, lamb," and so forth. It is a repetition, and therefore subdivision 13 is not necessary.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will report the amendment.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY. On page 3, strike out line 3, which reads:

13. Fresh mutton and lamb, 2½ cents per pound.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BORAH subsequently said: Mr. President, I desire to reserve for a separate vote in the Senate the amendment which

is now subdivision 13, I think, "fresh or frozen beef," and so forth.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY. The numerals will be changed, on line 4, striking out "14" and inserting "13."

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will state the next amendment.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY. On page 3, after the amendment just agreed to, to insert a new subdivision, to be numbered 14, and to read as follows:

14. That cattle and sheep and other stock imported for breeding purposes shall be admitted free of duty.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. President, I desire to ask if the provision which has just been read is not the present law?

Mr. SMOOT. It is the present law, but this would be a provision in a law enacted subsequently to the present law. The pending bill imposes a duty upon live stock, and if we do not repeat the provision in this bill it is likely to be held that even cattle and sheep imported for breeding purposes shall be dutiable. To make it perfectly safe we put it in the bill.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President, I see no objection to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, what disposition was made of subdivision 16, relating to cotton?

The VICE PRESIDENT. We have not yet reached that. The Secretary will state the next amendment.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY. On page 3, line 10, strike out the numeral "14" and insert the numeral "15."

The amendment was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will state the next amendment.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY. On line 10 strike out "three-eighths" and insert in lieu thereof "one-eighth," so that it will read:

15. Cotton having a staple of 1½ inches or more in length, 7 cents per pound.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, an amendment is pending which proposes to strike out "7 cents" and insert "30 cents." If agreed to it will, of course, impose 30 cents a pound upon all cotton of the kind described in the subdivision. Should it be defeated and the amendment of the committee agreed to, the rate will be 7 cents a pound.

It was stated by the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SIMMONS] a few moments ago, if I understood him correctly, that this provision of the bill was due to the insistence of Arizona and California cotton growers and not of the cotton growers of the South.

Mr. SIMMONS. Not this amendment. The amendment was proposed, I understand, by the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. RANSDELL], who desires by it to bring within the provisions of the bill a large amount of cotton that otherwise would not be included.

Mr. THOMAS. The original item as reported by the House committee, and which limited the duty to cotton of the staple of 1½ inches, is changed by the committee amendment to include cotton having a staple of 1½ inches. I understood the Senator from North Carolina to make that statement, in substance.

Mr. SIMMONS. The original bill included only the Egyptian cotton, which is 1½ inches long. That cotton is grown in this country only in Arizona and California. If this change is made, the amendment having been offered by the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. RANSDELL], it will bring other than Egyptian cotton under the provisions of the bill. It will bring all cotton of the staple of 1½ inches under the bill.

Mr. THOMAS. I wanted to be sure that I understood the Senator before submitting some observations upon this item.

Mr. SIMMONS. I will say to the Senator that I think that would increase the amount from the 60,000 bales raised in California and Arizona up to about 300,000 bales.

Mr. TOWNSEND. I was very much interested in hearing the answer the Senator from North Carolina gave, but I have not heard a word. I heard the question, and I would like to know what the answer is.

Mr. THOMAS. I will repeat it for the Senator. It was due to an inquiry of mine, based upon what I understood to be the statement of the Senator a few moments ago.

Mr. SIMMONS. I think, if the Senator will pardon me, there is some upland cotton grown in several Southern States, in limited quantities, which probably would amount to something like 300,000 bales, which will be brought by this amendment within the protection of the bill. But it would not affect southern cotton except to the extent of that limited amount of cotton.

The importations to this country last year were more than 300,000 bales, but that was not all cotton of this staple length.

That included Mexican cotton, it included Indian cotton, and it included a number of cottons from other sections of the earth, but practically all of it of shorter staple than 1½ inches.

Mr. THOMAS. Replying to the Senator from Michigan, I understand this to be the genesis of the item: The House committee inserted this provision at the instance of the Arizona and California cotton growers, who produce all of the so-called American-Egyptian staple cotton raised in the United States, and it was confined to cotton which has a staple of 1½ inches. Thus drawn, it would apply to somewhere in the neighborhood of 60,000 bales of cotton; that is, it would operate, if good for anything, to protect that proportion of the cotton crop of the country.

The Senator from Louisiana [Mr. RANSDELL] proposed an amendment to the Senate committee to strike out "three-eighths" and insert "one-eighth," thus making the provision embrace all cotton having a staple of 1½ inches or more, and leaving the duty at 7 cents a pound. Doubtless in the interest of Arizona and California cotton growers the Senator from Arizona [Mr. ASHURST] proposed to substitute 30 cents for 7 cents, as reported by the committee.

Mr. President, the cotton industry in Arizona and the Imperial Valley in California is a comparatively recent one. It is largely the work of the Agricultural Department, which began experiments in cotton raising in those arid regions some 9 or 10 years ago. The soil and climate, where irrigation is available, are in certain sections of Arizona, and I think throughout the Imperial Valley and probably in some other portions of California, very favorable to the growth of cotton, and particularly of this long-staple cotton, which has therefore become a very substantial item of the industries of that region.

The long staple 1½-inch cotton is, of course, the most prominent feature of the cotton industry in that section, although by no means confined to it. Last year I think the production was about 60,000 bales of Egyptian cotton and about 140,000 bales of other staples, not so valuable, but first-class cotton of the grade, making the total somewhere in the neighborhood of 200,000 bales.

The only justification, the only possible excuse for the imposition of a 7-cent duty upon cotton would be that it was an infant industry needing protection until its development made it self-sustaining, but that is neither the basis of nor the reason for the imposition of the duty. The contention is that its present price, far below the cost of production, is due to the temporary surplus here of Egyptian cotton of the same grade, and that unless practically an embargo shall be placed upon importations of Egyptian cotton the Arizona grower is ruined. Although he may resort to the raising of oranges, citrus fruits, alfalfa, sugar beets, and the other products which characterized that section prior to the invasion of the cotton craze, that fact is not even reverted to.

It was found shortly after the outbreak of the war that the demand for this long-staple cotton made its production prospectively the most profitable crop that could be raised there, and one year's experience demonstrated the correctness of that forecast. As a consequence the landowners of that section, some of the great manufacturers of rubber goods, particularly automobile tires, and those possessed of a speculative instinct, all availed themselves of the situation and began the cultivation in large quantity—I have reference to acreage—of the long-staple cotton in Arizona and the Imperial Valley. The area of cultivation is limited by the amount of available water, which means that segregated localities, circumscribed by the water duty, measure the extent of production, whatever Federal legislation may be.

In many instances orchards, nurtured with the utmost care and at great expense, dependable for substantial and valuable crops year after year, were rooted up and destroyed that the land might be devoted to cotton culture. In other instances ranches devoted to cattle breeding and the breeding of blooded stock of all kinds were disposed of that the lands might be used to grow cotton. The craze consequent upon the tremendous demand for this particular staple turned the heads of the people, as is frequently or always the case under similar conditions. And the value of land soared from \$100 and \$150 to \$500, \$600, and \$750 an acre.

Mr. WILLIAMS. And the value was given to it by taxation by the Federal Government for irrigation purposes.

Mr. THOMAS. One of my constituents in southwestern Colorado recently told me he heard of a live-stock ranch to be dismantled near Phoenix, Ariz. So he went there and bought numbers of blooded stock and got them at a bargain, brought them to Colorado, and transferred that part of the Arizona industry to my State. He informed me that the prices then prevailing for land to be devoted to cotton culture had passed

all reason. Purchasers were competing with each other, bidding against each other what seemed to be fabulous prices, all to get land regardless of price for cotton planting. I am informed by good authority that the crop of 1919 brought such tremendous prices that purchasers of lands were able to pay for them from the profits of that year's crop.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator what was the current price in 1919?

Mr. THOMAS. I can not give it to the Senator offhand. I have it in a report among the papers on my desk.

Mr. SIMMONS. I think it was about \$1 a pound.

Mr. THOMAS. The price for the long-staple cotton?

Mr. SIMMONS. Yes.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I remember that the junior Senator from Arizona [Mr. SMITH] said, in the course of some remarks he made a few days ago, perhaps yesterday, that it cost 60 cents a pound to produce it, so there was a reasonable profit for that year.

Mr. THOMAS. I do not know what it cost to produce it, nor do I think that the producers under the circumstances then prevailing cared much about that subject.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. Mr. President—

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the Senator from Arizona.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. The market price for long-staple cotton for that year, I understand, ran from 85 cents to \$1.15 a pound, with possibly a few sales at \$1.25. That resulted, as the Senator from Colorado has well said, largely in everybody going into the business, like they went into the tobacco business at certain times in limited tobacco districts in Kentucky. They went into this in that particular district on account of the peculiar nature of the plant and the enormous quantity and the quality of its production.

But it has resulted in a condition, if I may be permitted to interrupt the Senator further, that many there are on the verge of absolute bankruptcy. I do not like a 6 cents per pound duty on that cotton. I do not see any material benefit in 6 cents a pound on long-staple cotton against the Egyptian cotton, when the difference in the price of long-staple cotton and the ordinary cotton of commerce is three or four times as much and sometimes five or six times as much. If 6 cents were added to the present price of that commodity, it would not yet bring it up nearly to the cost of production.

Instead of any assumed protection in this bill, I would vote directly, there being so short a time and so many of the particular people whom I have tried to represent being involved, for an absolute embargo. I shall move to amend the bill in that respect before we are through, so we may see whether or not we can prevent the introduction into this country for the next 10 months of that long-staple cotton.

Mr. THOMAS. The Senator from Montana asked what was the cost of the production of this cotton. I answered that I do not know, but I do know this—

Mr. WALSH of Montana. My inquiry was with reference to the current sales price.

Mr. THOMAS. The Senator said something about the cost being 60 cents.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I merely quoted the Senator from Arizona.

Mr. THOMAS. That is the subject to which I have reference. I understood the Senator gave that as his own information.

I do know that the available labor there is largely Mexican and Indian; and, while it commands a higher price than the Negro labor of the South and the labor in Egypt, it is nevertheless the cheapest labor in the Southwest, particularly the Indian labor. It is a combination of that relative cheap labor plus what seemed the insatiable and unsatisfiable demand for that particular grade of cotton, which caused the people there to abandon their legitimate production and to rush pell-mell into the production of this long-staple cotton.

I may be mistaken. I do not pretend to speak from actual knowledge, and I rely upon secondhand information when I say that the original investment, high as it was, has been realized by the cotton growers, or most of them, upon one crop, or certainly not more than two. This year their production is far in excess of the preceding year. The prospects, I presume, at the time the crop was planted indicated another golden year, but unfortunately this period of depression has come over the world and paralyzed consumption. The Arizona cotton planters and the California cotton planters, in common with all others, find themselves confronted, as the Senator from Arizona says, with bankruptcy.

Hence they rush to the American Congress and implore it to place a virtually prohibitory duty upon the competing product, that they may shift their losses to the backs of the American consumers.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Colorado pardon an interruption for a moment?

Mr. THOMAS. Yes.

Mr. WILLIAMS. If I have understood correctly, he is quoting the junior Senator from Arizona as saying that the cost of the production of the cotton referred to was 60 cents a pound?

Mr. THOMAS. The Senator from Montana made the statement that the junior Senator from Arizona had informed the Senate a day or two ago that the cost of the production of this cotton was 60 cents a pound.

Mr. WILLIAMS. If that be true, and if the growers of that cotton produce 300 pounds per acre, which would be about three-fifths of what the Yazoo delta in Mississippi produces, that would be a protection of \$180 an acre per annum.

Mr. THOMAS. Why should it not be if that amount of protection is necessary to shift the loss confronting those gentlemen from their own to the backs of other people? It is perfectly legitimate if this bill is legitimate.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Of course; but I was merely illustrating the fact that when it is desired to give a man who is farming a protection of \$180 an acre when he owns, let us say 30 acres or something like that, it is pretty nearly supporting him independently of his work.

Mr. THOMAS. Yes; that would follow. I concede the necessity for the amendment of the Senator from Arizona, if it be the duty of the Congress to insure all producers against the vicissitudes of misfortune and adversity.

Mr. WILLIAMS. And against their own speculation.

Mr. THOMAS. And against their own speculation, for it was a speculation.

Mr. POMERENE. Mr. President—

Mr. THOMAS. I yield.

Mr. POMERENE. Is it not a fact as to the long-staple cotton, as it was to the remainder of the cotton of the South, that its producers held it for higher prices at a time of declining prices?

Mr. THOMAS. I do not know as to that, and not knowing I do not care to express myself upon it. It is the natural tendency, however, with all of us to do so, if the prospect at all justifies it.

It is particularly true of those engaged in speculative production for producers to hold their commodities for a good market.

The Tariff Commission in its "Survey of the American raw-cotton industry," has this to say; I read from page 6 of its report:

Long-staple cottons are essential for two purposes: The production of fine counts and the production of yarns of any count where strength and superior wearing qualities are necessary. Of the long-staple cottons that measure over $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, Egypt is the only large source, having a crop that averages around one and a quarter million bales. England is the main producer of fine yarns, and for a good many years English fine spinners have been searching in vain for a new source of supply, as the demand for long-staple cotton has been exceeding the supply. In recent years the sudden upgrowth of the tire-fabric industry, particularly in the United States, has rendered the situation much more acute by using increasing amounts of long-staple cotton in the production of coarse counts.

Mr. President, I have statistics somewhere of the condition of the rubber industry. I recall, among other items, one showing that the price of rubber has fallen from about 35 to 19 cents a pound, and as a result the rubber industry of the United States has become paralyzed. The great manufacturers of tires in the city of Akron, that being the principal industry of that great community, have been so badly stricken by the depression that I am told the population of that city is scarcely 60 per cent of what the census gave it last year; while the companies themselves, to use the expression of my friend from Arizona, "are confronted with bankruptcy." They can not buy any more of this cotton of which they are the principal consumers. Now, what would be said of those great rubber manufacturing companies if they should come to Congress and ask it to pass a law enabling them to transfer their losses from themselves to the people at large?

Mr. WILLIAMS. They will do so in the next Congress.

Mr. THOMAS. I do not know why they should not, if that be our legislative duty.

Mr. POMERENE. Mr. President—

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. POMERENE. If the Senator will permit me, in view of the fact that he has referred to the rubber industry, I desire to say that nearly all of those plants are running at, perhaps, about 25 per cent capacity. I know that one of the plants that usually employs about 30,000 men, a few weeks ago only had in its employ about 7,000 men, so that there are now 23,000 men who are out of work. Certainly we ought to do something to guarantee them their wages as well while we are passing this proposed legislation.

Mr. THOMAS. Certainly, if the wave now sweeping over the country is to wash this great Nation upon the shores of pater-

nalism, we have no right whatever to limit our governmental operations to a few of its chosen people. It is idle to say that the producers shall be guaranteed against all loss, while those who are unemployed because of depressed conditions and the consumers generally shall be outside the pale of such governmental solicitude.

Mr. POMERENE. I should add, also, that we have just taken care of the people who are out of employment by adding 2 cents a pound to the price of the meat which they eat.

Mr. THOMAS. Yes; they must pay 2 cents a pound more for meat; 40 cents a bushel more for wheat; and before we get through with the bill all the necessities of life will be similarly overburdened.

The tire industry when in operation is a great consumer of and therefore a great customer for long-staple cotton. Should we adopt this amendment it must have a compensatory duty of 30 cents a pound to enable it to compete with the foreign manufacturers of tires, who will get the Egyptian cotton free of duty. There are said to be six or seven million automobiles in the United States, each of which requires four tires. I leave it to others to calculate the added cost to the public patronizing that one industry consequent upon the effort to guarantee the product of less than 50,000 people in the States of Arizona and California. Resuming the reading of the report:

In Commerce Reports of February 20, 1920, there are set forth the results of an investigation by the British cotton-growing committee which shows that while the world is dependent on the United States for its supplies of ordinary cotton, supplemented by coarser grades from India and China, Egypt still remains the only large source of the long-staple cottons needed by English fine-yarn mills.

Mr. President, we imported last year—we had to do it; our manufacturers were obliged to do so because they could not get the supply elsewhere—some 690,000 bales of foreign cotton.

Mr. WILLIAMS. The Senator must remember that the Egyptian bale of cotton does not weigh as much as the American bale; it only weighs about half as much.

Mr. THOMAS. I did not know that. What is the weight?

Mr. WILLIAMS. A bale of cotton in the South weighs 500 pounds, while the Egyptian bale weighs 250 pounds, I think. I will ask the Senator from Florida [Mr. FLETCHER]. Perhaps the weight of the Egyptian bale is 125 pounds?

Mr. FLETCHER. It is, I think, 400 pounds.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I think it is 250 pounds.

Mr. FLETCHER. May I interrupt the Senator from Colorado to say that the statistics are based on pounds; and the number imported during the 11 months ending November, 1920, was 287,040,596 pounds, valued at \$134,986,447.

Mr. THOMAS. I thank the Senator. The Senator from Louisiana [Mr. RANDELL], however, some time ago, made the statement upon the floor that the importations of cotton last year were 690,000 bales, as I remember.

Mr. RANDELL. Yes, sir; and I have in my hand a letter from Mr. Henry G. Hester, secretary of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, who is recognized as the best cotton statistician in the world, in which he says:

Last year there were imported 700,000 bales: Egyptian, 485,000; Chinese, 57,000; Peruvian, 64,000; Indian, 14,000; Mexican, 65,000; and all others, 15,000; a total of 700,000.

He makes the total 10,000 more bales than the figures given by me. As I desire to be entirely fair, I will say that Mr. Hester further states:

This total compares with 201,000 bales for the 12 months ended July 31, 1919, and 221,000 bales for the corresponding period in 1918.

Which shows that there was a great deal more than the average imported last year.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Does he give the weight of the Egyptian bales? The weight of the Peruvian bales is one thing and of the Egyptian another.

Mr. RANDELL. He does not state what the Egyptian bale weighs, but his figures are stated in the equivalent of 500-pound bales.

Mr. WILLIAMS. The Egyptian bale is about half the weight of the American bale, I think.

Mr. THOMAS. According to the statement of the Senator from Louisiana more than one-half of the importations for last year were from Egypt.

Mr. RANDELL. That is correct.

Mr. THOMAS. Now, taking even figures and assuming that 400,000 bales of the Egyptian cotton were needed by American manufacturers for their fabrics, and then assuming that they will need as much more next year, if we impose upon that commodity a duty of 30 cents a pound, which at 500 pounds to the bale would amount to \$150 a bale, and which, of course, would be figured in the overhead expenses of the manufacturer, what will the price of cotton goods be to the American consumer next year? Shall we impose such a duty or any duty because the Arizona and California cotton growers miscalculated the mar-

ket, because in a business gamble they lost instead of won? Mr. President, if the Congress has reached that low degree in its deliberations as a legislative body, then it would seem to have reached the level where its usefulness is no longer observable, for it has become an agency for increasing the burdens of 105,000,000 consumers upon the pretense that some needy industries would otherwise be destroyed or disappear.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. Will the Senator yield to me for a moment?

Mr. THOMAS. I will yield in a moment. I quote further, as follows:

The import of Egyptian cotton during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, was more than double the normal. With the subsequent decline in domestic prices and curtailment of mill consumption the stock on hand of Egyptian cotton has become so much in excess of requirements as temporarily to stop imports. During the month of October, 1920, the import of Egyptian cotton amounted to only 3,675 pounds, equivalent to 7 bales of 500 pounds each.

I now yield to the Senator from Arizona.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. From the best information I can obtain from the colloquy on the floor, there were 480,000 bales of long-staple Egyptian cotton imported into the United States in the period referred to. Does the Senator from Colorado know how much Great Britain made on the exchange between the countries in getting that cotton from Egypt and putting it on our market, and does he know how much of that cotton is still held as a menace to the sale of what may now be in the cotton fields in this country?

Mr. THOMAS. No; I do not; and, with all due respect to the Senator, I do not care what it made. The cotton commanded the prevailing price at the time and no more.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. That is what I thought was the matter with the Senator.

Mr. THOMAS. That may be, but it is a matter of indifference to me what Great Britain made or whether she made anything. She is suffering quite as acutely as we are and from the same causes.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. Is it also a matter of indifference to the Senator what Americans are losing?

Mr. THOMAS. Not at all. I am too deeply concerned about it to deceive the unfortunate by pretending that this bill will relieve them. But, as regards the bill, it is a matter of total indifference to me what profit Cuba is making on her American imports or what France or other countries are making. I hope they are making something, because if not, they will become more and more our debtors and may become objects of our charity.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. But the course being pursued by the Senator from Colorado would make us not only assume our own debts but pay theirs.

Mr. THOMAS. Not at all.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. The Senator is willing that other countries shall make money out of this product, but he will not listen to the suggestion of our saving a cent.

Mr. THOMAS. Not at all, Mr. President. The Senator's inferences are obviously misleading. The one argument, aside from the unfounded assertion that these industries are facing destruction, is that some other country is making money out of America. Well, what is international trade for and how long will it endure if it does not give opportunities for mutual profit? How will you continue international trade if all countries engaged in it are losing all the time and the other is making all the time? How shall we retain markets to sell our goods in if we destroy the market for the goods which others sell us in exchange therefor?

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. Will the Senator permit one more interruption? Then I will not bother him further.

Mr. THOMAS. The Senator is not bothering me at all. I yield.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. The Senator misconceives the object of my question.

Mr. THOMAS. I am sorry if I do.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. The Senator arrives at a false conclusion from the premises that I have at least in my own mind, whether I clearly express them or not.

Mr. THOMAS. That is highly probable. I am not infallible.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. I was complaining that we had not so much a right to complain of what Great Britain happened to make on a trade, but how much of this trade made through Great Britain was a burden on our people at home, and permitting her, through her trade with Egypt, to buy long-staple cotton at reduced prices and send it to the cotton market of America to be held, as it is held to-day, as a menace against not only the long-staple cotton but all the balance of the cotton.

The Senator is no more liberal a free-trader, if you please, than I am in every particular, and for that reason I hate to see this matter become confused with the question of protection. There is no protection in 6 cents a pound. All this is a fraud, in my opinion.

This proposal to help people by making other people pay for it temporarily is not any remedy at all for present conditions. I am for an absolute, straight-out, square prohibition against the importation of long-staple cotton during the life of this bill, and until we have a chance to unload the great crop that is now unpicked in the field. Twenty-five cents a pound less than it has cost to make it is the best price that is offered to the people who have raised that cotton; and, as the Senator has well said, almost the front yards of those people have been put into cotton.

That, however, does not touch the question. Every man works for a living, and for what profit he can make. Suppose they did overplay. It was a question of their holding that cotton for a fair sale against an unfair sale through England that England might gain the profit, and the profit also to those men in America who were able to hold the cotton against the sale until the present crop was not worth picking. That was my only complaint; and I am not asking that this country pay anything when I say, "Do not let it come in at all." If they do not need ours, they will not buy it. If they do need it, they will.

That is the position I take in the matter. I am not for any of this alleged protection in any shape. I never was; I never will be; and my protest against this bill is that it is a fraud, under the guise of a beautiful protection, to do nobody any good, as New England will see very plainly as soon as this bill passes.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, I have the highest respect for Republicans who are protectionists and make no pretense about it. I always know where to find them. I do not want to offend anybody, certainly not friends who are as dear to me as every Member of the Senate on this side of the Chamber; but, with all due regard to their feelings, I must say that I can not respect the intellectual processes of a man who calls himself a Democrat and who supports a bill like this. No doubt they have the same opinion of myself; I do not know; but for God's sake let us be fish, flesh, or fowl. Let us be either for this bill or against it. Let us accept the Republican theory of prohibitive protection or repudiate it, as we always have heretofore, whether some local interest is involved or not.

The great trouble with the Democratic Party is that during its long exile, and frequently while in power, when face to face with its duty, it has failed to measure up to its principles and its duty. I think that is one reason why we were so miserably defeated at the last election. If we had made our campaign upon undoubted Democratic principles and sloughed off many new doctrines, both international and domestic, although we might have lost the election, I am confident the minority on this side of the Chamber would have been somewhat more respectable in numbers than it will be in the next Congress.

I do not regard the importation of Egyptian cotton into the United States as imposing any burden upon the people. We bought it because we had to have it, and the reason why there is an excess now is the same reason for an excess of everything else in this country—the utter collapse of the purchasing side of the market; the fundamental and inexorable operation of the law of supply and demand, which even this Congress, in the plenitude of its power, can not repeal, although it has tried to do so a number of times.

Mr. STANLEY. Mr. President—

Mr. THOMAS. I yield.

Mr. STANLEY. Is it the contention of the advocates of a duty upon long-staple cotton that under normal conditions the cost of production of that cotton in the Imperial Valley in Arizona is greater than the price of the imported Egyptian cotton in the open market?

Mr. THOMAS. That is the contention at present; yes.

Mr. STANLEY. If that be the case, as I understand, the areas in which this cotton is raised are watered by the Roosevelt Dam and other great constructions built by the Government, and we have gone to hundreds of millions of dollars of expense to build them.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. I deny that. They were not built by the Federal Government, because we are going to pay back every dollar spent for building them.

Mr. STANLEY. They were built by the Government.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. No; they were not built by the Government. They were built on a loan that we are paying off very rapidly.

Mr. STANLEY. I will say to my friend from Arizona that it is as broad as it is long, if we have to give them the money to pay it in the way of a 30-cent duty.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. But we have to pay it back.

Mr. STANLEY. If you levy this duty, that will be the case; but I started to say that the Government has retrieved this land for the purpose of enabling people to go into an admittedly unprofitable business at the cost of the consumers of long-staple cotton generally.

Mr. THOMAS. That may be, Mr. President. I will not now take issue with my friend. He may be right, but the question which he asks I do not think can be answered except by stating what the present contention upon the subject of cost may be.

I do not believe that the Egyptian cotton industry has been in existence in the Southwest long enough to enable anyone to determine what the cost of production is, because production costs, like all others, have since the commencement of this war been abnormal, and that industry covers the period of abnormality. I stated some time ago—the Senator may not have been in the Chamber—that the principal sources of the labor are the Indians and the Mexicans, who constitute there the cheapest form of labor.

Now, I sympathize with these people. I am sorry to see them lose money. I know they are in distress.

Mr. STANLEY. Mr. President, if the Senator will excuse another interruption, it strikes me that this phase of the question is broader than its effect upon a few thousand bales of cotton.

Mr. THOMAS. I have so stated.

Mr. STANLEY. If the western lands are irrigated—and I am in favor of irrigation—at the initial cost of the Federal Government, it is done for the purpose of supplying a fertile area for the production of essential foodstuffs or other essentials. Now, if these artificially retrieved lands, made productive at the cost in the first place, at least, of the taxpayers—and but little of that money has ever been paid back—are again to be hothoused by a protective duty, the whole system fails, and we had better leave the barren waste than to have to support by taxation the people who go to it.

Mr. WILLIAMS. This is a proposition to protect a man against the misapplication of his land to something he did not profitably grow.

Mr. THOMAS. Yes; that and the abortive outcome of his judgment combined. I think the Senator's position is extremely plausible.

Of course, the fund from which this land was reclaimed is formed by the sale of public lands, although many attempts have been made to supplement it with appropriations. As the Senator from Arizona says, the settler upon these lands must over a period of years refund that amount to the Government; but, as the Senator from Kentucky says, if the Government is first to reclaim these lands artificially and is then to hothouse them by the imposition of a prohibitory tariff upon their products, and which will constitute an enormous burden upon their consumers, then perhaps it might have been just as well, from the standpoint of dollars and cents, that the enterprises of reclamation had never been started. I do not say they should not have been. I am glad they have been.

Mr. STANLEY. In this case, to illustrate, it is infinitely worse. You produce 64,000 bales, as I understand, and you import three or four times that much. You have been paying to the Arizona and California cotton producers not 30 cents a pound but \$1 a pound, because the consumer is going to pay the increased cost not only upon the Arizona and California product, which is a modicum, but upon all the long-staple cotton consumed.

Mr. THOMAS. So I contended a few moments ago.

I was about to say when interrupted that I am as heartily in sympathy as anyone can be with the man who suffers, who sees his plans dissolve and disappear, and who anticipates golden returns from his efforts and from his enterprise only to confront loss and misfortune. There is no question but that he is entitled to sympathy; but sympathy is one thing and the taxation of the people of the United States by these enormous duties for the recoupment of these misfortunes is quite another.

Mr. DIAL. Mr. President—

Mr. THOMAS. I yield.

Mr. DIAL. As I understand, it has been stated in debate that the farmers were guilty of speculation because they did not sell their cotton last fall. I think that is an unjust accusation.

Mr. THOMAS. I did not say so.

Mr. DIAL. I thought the Senator from Ohio [Mr. POMERENE] said so, and the Senator from Colorado agreed with him.

Mr. THOMAS. I have not made that charge. I do say—and I do not think there is any question about it—that a great deal of the wool of the country, much of the cotton, and much

of the live stock was held for better prices. I do not regard that as criminal or as disreputable.

Mr. DIAL. The reason why they did not sell was that they could not get it out; they could not get it ginned; and if it had gone on the market it would have depressed the market more rapidly.

Mr. THOMAS. The statement has been made on this floor several times, and, as far as I know, it has not been questioned. The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. JONES] told the committee that a good many of his constituents held back their live stock for the Chicago market to await a Republican victory; that is, until after the election. Their mental process probably was that a Republican victory was the equivalent of rising prices, and, as a consequence, they could safely rely upon that sequence of cause and effect and withhold their cattle. But, unfortunately, there again their judgment was misplaced.

Mr. DIAL. We knew they would soon repent of their action. Mr. THOMAS. And, as a consequence, they were not able to secure the prices which could have been secured had the normal course been followed and the cattle been sold earlier.

I do not complain of that. No man living who can afford to do so but will hold his stock of goods, whatever they may be, for better prices, if better prices are probable. That is good business judgment and common sense. But if he does miscalculate, and misfortune comes, why should I be compelled to make his loss good?

Mr. SIMMONS. I would like to say to the Senator from Colorado that I do not think there has ever been any question in this country about the American producer of long-staple cotton competing with the Egyptian producer. It does not make any difference whether the Egyptian cotton can be produced cheaper than our cotton or not, by reason of the fact that Egypt alone, of all the countries of the world, produces this long-staple cotton, but only produces about a million and a half bales of it, and Great Britain requires every pound of it, needing every pound of it in the manufacture of her high and costly cotton goods, which has raised the Egyptian product to a point which is sufficiently remunerative to attract the American grower of cotton. That cotton has always commanded a very high price in the market. It has always commanded a price that to Americans would be a very remunerative price. The slump in the price of long-staple cotton in this country has not been due to the importation of Egyptian cotton at all.

It has been due to other causes, and the evidence of that is contained in the fact that short-staple cotton in this country, against which there are no importations from any quarter of the globe to amount to a bagatelle, has slumped in price just about in proportion to the slump that has taken place in the price of long-staple cotton. The cause of that slump in the price of short-staple cotton was not importations, neither is the cause of the slump in the price of long-staple cotton importations. Both have slumped, and both have slumped from the same cause. If the slump in long staple was the result of importations, and that was the only reason operating in fixing the price of cotton in this country, and the only cause of the slump of cotton in this country, then the short-staple cotton would not have slumped; but, as a matter of fact, they have both slumped, and slumped about in the same proportion.

Mr. THOMAS. That is undoubtedly true, Mr. President, and it is equally true of all the productions of man, with the exception of bootleg whisky and postage stamps.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, the difference in the situation between the short staple white cotton that we produce and long-staple cotton is that no country in the world can produce this character of short-staple white cotton, whereas Egypt and two or three other countries can and do produce a long-staple cotton. I can not agree with my good friend, the Senator from North Carolina, regarding the presence of long-staple cotton. I am sure that the coming of this long-staple cotton into the markets of the United States does depress the price of our long-staple cotton. Its presence in the United States to-day affects that market injuriously. I am opposed to the dumping of this kind of cotton upon the American markets.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, there is no dumping of long-staple cotton in the United States; absolutely none. There is no dumping of the long-staple cotton in the United States or in any other country. Anybody who knows anything about the business—and I know very little—will say, and support it by the statistics, that the supply of the long-staple product is to-day insufficient to meet the demand. What is called the dumping of this cotton upon our market is due to the fact that we have an unusual supply at the present time because of the depression in business and in manufacturing.

Mr. HEFLIN. Some Senator has said that we have on hand quite a supply of long-staple cotton.

Mr. THOMAS. We have.

Mr. HEFLIN. If we have quite a supply, more than we need, and the bulk of it brought in from foreign countries, does not the Senator think that that is dumping it upon the markets of America?

Mr. THOMAS. If the Senator's premise were correct, his conclusion would be unavoidable. But, Mr. President, the surplus of which he complains is due to the closing of our mills at the present time, and they were not closed because we have too much cotton; they were closed because they could not sell their goods.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. Does the Senator contend that our mills use Egyptian cotton?

Mr. THOMAS. Certainly.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. Where?

Mr. THOMAS. They use it in manufacturing the products of rubber.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. But where do they use it on the looms?

Mr. THOMAS. It is used to a certain degree.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. It does not come in competition with American cotton at all.

Mr. THOMAS. Certainly it does. Long-staple cotton is long-staple cotton, I do not care where it comes from.

Mr. HEFLIN. I would like to have the Senator tell me of a single cotton mill in the United States using this long-staple cotton which has closed its doors and ceased to operate.

Mr. THOMAS. Many of them have closed down and many others have decreased their forces, and they are running, as compared with their full force, a very small one. If the Senator, however, will extend his question so as to take in the great tire manufacturers of the country, then I refer him to the statement made by the Senator from Ohio [Mr. POMERENE] just a few minutes ago.

The dumping of goods upon a country, Mr. President, is a practice which is familiar to many, perhaps to all. It is entirely distinct from the importation of raw material that is indispensable to domestic manufacturers, and because the industry is confronted with a period of depression in consequence of which it is unable to function normally. Then, while it will have for the time being a surplus of raw material upon its hands, to call that dumping is contrary to all my notions of what the term implies and of the practices for which it is used.

But, Mr. President, I did not intend to take the afternoon in the discussion of this matter. Before I take my seat, however, I want to read into the RECORD an extract from an article in the American Review of Reviews for February entitled "What makes the far West grow." I read from page 184.

The middle West has not added an important new product to its list of staple crops for 30 years, since alfalfa was introduced. The far West in the past decade added two economically most important staples to its agricultural output. In 1910 the Pacific coast produced not a pound of rice; in 1920 California's rice crop amounted to 3,000,000 sacks of 100 pounds each, grown on stiff clay land considered almost worthless 10 years ago. But even more important an achievement of the Department of Agriculture is the successful development of a high-class long-staple Egyptian cotton variety adapted to the conditions prevailing in the valleys of the Southwest.

Let me now emphasize the next sentence:

In spite of the present depression the fact remains that the world is short of cotton.

In my judgment, there is no question about the truth of this assertion.

Long before the war British textile interests were determinedly trying to establish new cotton-producing centers in many parts of the British colonial empire, but without great success. Now the Southwest has demonstrated that it can produce in competition with Egypt long-staple cotton ideally suited for the manufacture of tire fabric and airplane cloth in quantities sufficient eventually to supply all American needs. A decade ago the cotton industry in the Imperial Valley of California, in the Yuma and Salt River Valleys of Arizona, was just beginning. In 1920 the output of long-staple cotton alone reached more than 100,000 bales. The growth of Phoenix, Ariz., from 11,134 in 1910 to 29,053 inhabitants in 1920 is in large part due to the stimulus of long-staple cotton profits.

Yet in the writer's judgment too rapid a growth in the rice and cotton output is not an unmixt blessing for the West. The factor that is the backbone of the agricultural West, that will make continued growth of the agricultural population and output possible for a century to come, is the small irrigated farm intensively cultivated by the owner with a minimum of hired labor.

A truer statement, Mr. President, never fell from the lips of man.

That type of farm has transformed the semiarid wastes of southern California, of the Yakima and Wenatchee Valleys in Washington, of the Snake River and Payette Valleys in Idaho, of the Grand River Valley in Colorado, into the most productive, the most densely populated rural regions in the country. Long-staple cotton, if grown in small patches and rotated properly with alfalfa and other diversified products, is a most desirable new cash crop in the Southwest, but if it is grown on large plantations with armies of hired labor, or if it brings in its train the tenant system of the South, it will injure rather than advance the cause of intensive farming in the far West.

The consequences here outlined have already made themselves felt in the Salt River Valley of Arizona, in the Imperial Valley of California.

Short-staple cotton at 40 cents, long-staple American-Egyptian cotton at a dollar a pound, proved too strong a lure to resist. In 1920 the acreage more than doubled as compared with 1919; thousands of acres of alfalfa were plowed up; the live-stock and dairy industries were relegated to the background for the sake of prospective cotton fortunes.

In other words, fields producing alfalfa in that magnificent climate, four or five or six crops a year, were plowed up and relegated to the background to make room for cotton.

From 116,000 bales in 1919 the California-Arizona output rose to 260,000 bales in 1920, but the profits did not materialize.

This year the cotton area of the far Southwest will be cut in half. 'Tis better thus. If southern farming methods constitute the price the West has to pay for the new crop, it would be better to import a triple-strength weevil to eradicate every boll. But the lesson has been learned, and rational cotton progress is to be expected.

Mr. President, I know, of course, that this amendment is doomed to passage, not the amendment of my friend the Senator from Arizona [Mr. ASHURST], but the amendment fixing the rate at 7 cents. I know, as stated by the senior Senator from Arizona, that it will be productive of no benefit whatever, because if it is to amount to anything it must be prohibitory, and it can not be prohibitory at less than 30 cents a pound. If the Congress in its wisdom shall determine that the importation into this country of a needed raw material is to be practically prohibited, or penalized at a price per pound sufficiently high to produce or tend to produce a price for the American product which is the equivalent of 90 or 95 cents or a dollar a pound, or any price over and above the cost of production, well and good; but will the party or the interest which becomes responsible for that sort of legislation be permitted to remain long in power in this country?

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. Mr. President, is it in order to offer an amendment, with a view to having it pending, to this paragraph?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is in order to offer an amendment to the amendment.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. It is an amendment that I propose, and that I would like to have read and printed in the RECORD, to be called up at the proper time. It is an amendment to this subdivision and not an amendment to the amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The proposed amendment will be stated.

The READING CLERK. On page 3, at the end of line 11, the Senator from Arizona moves to amend by inserting:

Cotton having a staple of 1½ inches or more in length shall not be admitted into the United States from any foreign country during the 10 months succeeding the enactment of this bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will lie on the table.

ADDRESS BY GOV. JOHN M. PARKER, OF LOUISIANA.

Mr. GAY. Mr. President, I ask consent of the Senate to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by the governor of Louisiana, John M. Parker, before the Southern Tariff Congress, held in Atlanta, Ga., on January 27, 1921.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

[Address by Gov. John M. Parker, of Louisiana, before Southern Tariff Congress, held in Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 27, 1921.]

"ATLANTA, GA., January 27.

"The preparation of a protective tariff on agricultural products, more particularly a tariff differing with the various countries with which the United States deals, commensurate with the relative difference in the cost of labor and the amount of wages and standard of living in each of these various countries, was the principal recommendation urged for immediate enactment before the Southern Tariff Congress here by Gov. John M. Parker, of Louisiana, to-day. Gov. Parker also stressed the necessity of the rigid exclusion from this country of undesirable immigrants.

"One of the principal features of the address of the Louisiana executive was the point he made in declaring that America had permitted manufacturers to build up vast fortunes through protective tariffs on manufactured products, and that now it was time to save the farmers from ruin by placing a protective tariff on agricultural products to keep the strong, clean, vigorous, and self-respecting American workingman from coming into competition with foreign pauper labor."

Gov. Parker said:

"To-day there is no class of people in the world more disheartened, discontented, and unsettled than those who, by their own efforts, produce the essentials to feed and clothe the world. Under the spur and impetus of Government appeals and their natural patriotism, they not only subscribed to Liberty bonds, which many have been forced to sell at a heavy discount, but went the limit in the production of foodstuffs of all kinds and of live stock.

"FARMER FACES RUIN."

"America stands as the richest Nation on the face of the globe, with granaries full to overflowing of products raised under the most expensive conditions ever known, and the American farmer, representing the real lifeblood of America, faces ruin due to the fact that he is in direct competition with the underfed, underpaid, and ignorant agricultural labor of the balance of the world.

"For many years, under the plea of 'infant industry,' an enormous protective tariff has been utilized to build up vast fortunes for the great manufacturing concerns of the East. Little or no heed has ever been paid to the farmer or laborer. The cry of the free breakfast table has been used as a slogan, and the importation often of the scum of Europe has been used as the club to drag down the American working man and woman. These conditions must not and shall not exist.

"It is little short of crime to compel the self-respecting American workman to come in competition with the labor of the driven moujiks of Russia, of the padrones of Italy, or of that class from central Europe who have been crushed by centuries of their toil and labor with no thought for the future and simply an effort to exist; and, for that reason, Congress at its next session should pass stringent laws against permitting this country to be the home of those who tear down, and many of whom never have, never will, and never can assimilate, American views or American ideals.

"Even more important is the proper protection of our agriculturists from that competition which they must face and which means bankruptcy unless a proper tariff protection shall be made against those countries whose mode of living, customs, and wages are so inferior to the American standard.

"COTTON MAN NEEDS HELP."

"It is unfair to the cotton producer to come in competition with the people of Korea and China, with their peanut oil and for their soy-bean oil prepared under most insanitary conditions to come into competition with our clean, wholesome cottonseed oil. And it is equally unfair for the producers of cotton to be on a parity basis with the producers in Egypt who represent the lowest class of labor and who have neither pride of ancestry nor thought of posterity, or to come in competition with the natives of India who live on a few cents a day and whose only garment is a breechcloth and turban.

"It is equally impossible for our rice producers to come into competition with the people of the Orient, whose needs are very limited, whose wages are the lowest known, and who live where men and women alike work like beasts of burden.

"Our sugar producers, representing both the beet sugars of the Central and Middle West, and the cane growers of the South, whose work was a blessing during the war when we would have gone without sugar but for their labor, are forced into competition with the people of South America and Cuba; and within the last few weeks I have seen trainload after trainload of Chinamen under contract coming in over the Southern Pacific, carried to Tampa, Fla., and transported to Cuba, where they will work under long-time contract at very low wages, and their product will be sent to this country to come into competition with and pauperize American citizens.

"Those magnificent farmers of the Middle West, who produce wheat, corn, and cattle on land wrested by their ancestors from the wilderness and land which now represents everything, both by intrinsic value and the tender memories and associations it brings to the descendants of those pioneers, can not come into competition with products of the very low-priced lands of the Argentine and other sections whose wheat and corn, pork, beef, and mutton are forcing American manhood where they are absolutely unable to make interest on their investment.

"The vast forests of Central America, filled with hardwood and pine, will be a great competitor to our lumber interests just as soon as adequate transportation is furnished. The list is long, very long, and time will prevent going into details, but intelligent action must be taken, and promptly, if we are to avert the dangers sure to come otherwise.

"We should have an intelligent, nonpartisan committee to make a careful study of conditions of those countries with which we do business.

"We should see to it promptly that the undesirable pauper labor of Europe is not permitted to come to America in hordes and create dissatisfaction and certain trouble.

"No anarchist or bolshevist or any people of that type should be permitted to enter, under any conditions, no matter what position in life they may occupy.

"The country should, after careful study, prepare a tariff with those various countries commensurate with the relative difference in the cost of labor and the amount of wages and the method of living of each country, and power should be given

to change any such regulations as often as may be needed after a reasonable notice.

"Every effort should be made to improve agricultural conditions by the maximum in order to assure the farmer and his family that happiness and contentment which can only come when they are earning a living and putting aside something for the rainy day sure to come.

"LABOR AND CAPITAL."

"Labor and capital should be compelled to recognize the rights of each other, and some intelligent plan should be worked out by which, after capital receives a fair interest and the salaries of executives and others are paid, a fair distribution out of any surplus should be made to labor which would feel its best energy should be applied to business in which it had a direct personal interest.

"Men of vision and forethought should be willing to put aside personal ambition to be of real, practical service at this period.

"For nearly 150 years we have successfully confronted and handled every problem presented. America is to-day the wonder of the world for real accomplishments. We should work to maintain the high standard and ideals this Nation has established, and our slogan should be 'America for Americans,' and we should make an earnest appeal to thinking men: 'Devote your brain, time, and energy to bringing peace, contentment, and happiness to the hundred millions of our citizens by assuring them protection where protection is needed.'

MILITARY NOMINATIONS.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent, as in open executive session, that there be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs the nominations for promotions in the Army from the grade of first lieutenant up to and including the grade of colonel.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I think that ought to be agreed to, but I hope that when it is agreed to the Senator will allow me to ask for the reference to his committee of the nomination of a general in the Army who will go out of commission if his nomination is not referred.

Mr. WADSWORTH. I intended to ask that specifically.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Very well.

Mr. ROBINSON. Why will not the Senator have all of the nominations referred to his committee? The committee can take such action upon the nominations as it desires to take, or refrain from acting, but I do think that at least enough consideration should be shown to these nominations to give the committee an opportunity to pass upon them. The Senator from New York does not object, I take it, to all the nominations being referred to his committee?

Mr. WADSWORTH. I have no suggestion that there would be objection to it, but there is no doubt that objection would be made, if I should include that in my request.

Mr. ROBINSON. I ask unanimous consent that all nominations for promotions in the Army be referred, as in open executive session, to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. SMOOT. I object, Mr. President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Objection is made. Is there objection to referring to the Committee on Military Affairs the nominations from the grade of colonel down to and including that of first lieutenant, as requested by the Senator from New York? The Chair hears none, and the nominations are so referred.

Mr. WADSWORTH. I now ask unanimous consent, as in open executive session, that there be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs the nomination of Brig. Gen. Frank McIntyre to be Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs.

In making the request I have this very brief explanation to make. It so happens that when Gen. McIntyre was nominated and confirmed as Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, approximately eight years ago, it was necessary for him, under some peculiar twist in the law or his own situation at that time, to surrender his commission in the Army of the United States. Since that time he has not held a commission in the line or the Staff Corps proper of the Army. He has held a commission as brigadier general, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs. If he should not be confirmed by March 4, he will be out of the Army entirely, a result which I think no Senator would desire to see brought about. It is for that reason that I make the request.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, just a moment. I think I had a letter the other day, and I brought it to the attention of the Senator from New York, with reference to this particular case. Does the Senator remember whether it was the McIntyre case or not?

Mr. WADSWORTH. The case of Gen. Lord has been brought to my attention in addition to that of Gen. McIntyre. That is slightly different. There is no doubt whatever about the case of Gen. McIntyre. That is conceded by all authorities.

Mr. ROBINSON. Will the Senator from New York submit to an inquiry?

Mr. WADSWORTH. Certainly.

Mr. ROBINSON. Is it the purpose of the majority to refuse to permit nominations for promotion to the rank of brigadier general and nominations for promotion to the rank of major general to be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs?

Mr. WADSWORTH. I am not authorized to speak for the majority, but I have most definite information that several Senators will impose an objection to the confirmation of nominations for brigadier general and major general. In order to save time and to save a discussion of the matter and to go as far as we can by unanimous consent, I have confined my request to the nominations for the grade of first lieutenant and up to that of colonel.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, I do not intend to make any objection to the request of the Senator from New York, but I would like to be informed whether the other nominations are to receive no consideration whatever. The point I am making is that, the nominations having been sent to the Senate, they should at least be referred to the committee and the committee be given an opportunity to consider them. I should like to direct my question to the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE]. I ask him if it is the policy of the majority to deny an opportunity to refer the remaining nominations to the Committee on Military Affairs?

Mr. LODGE. If we begin to refer nominations, they will all have to be referred.

Mr. ROBINSON. What is the objection?

Mr. LODGE. As far as we go is to take up, as the Senator from New York has proposed, as I understand, a certain number of military appointments, routine appointments to which there is no objection, and dispose of them as we did of the original appointments. There will be a very decided opposition to any attempt at this time, I think, to confirm majors general or brigadiers general. I have no personal hostility to anyone on the list.

Mr. ROBINSON. I suggest to the Senator from Massachusetts that the nominations should receive some consideration by the Senate.

Mr. LODGE. That would apply to every nomination and to every committee.

Mr. ROBINSON. The interest of the service would require that these nominations be referred to the appropriate committee and that the committee be given an opportunity to determine whether the military service of the United States would be detrimentally affected by the failure of the Senate to take any action upon them.

Mr. LODGE. I think that will be decided very soon. This is not the last Senate that is going to meet, I hope.

Mr. ROBINSON. I hope not.

Mr. SWANSON. Mr. President, some of these brigadier generals and colonels are officers who have had magnificent service in France. Some of them served during the entire war and were decorated and honored, and they have earned and deserve the promotion. It seems to me to be entirely wrong, in view of their gallant service, not even to have their appointments referred to the committee. Some of these officers feel that the failure is to some extent more or less a reflection upon them.

It does seem to me that the appointments ought to be referred to the committee, both in the Army and the Navy. If there is any dispute or question about any of them, it ought not to be left to the suggestion of a single Senator that the nomination shall go over. In the case of an officer who has won his promotion by nearly two years' service in France, with all the privations and dangers involved, and who has acquitted himself honorably, it seems to me that when his promotion comes here it should be given at least the consideration suggested by the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, this is the first time in the history of the Senate of the United States, so far as my information extends, that promotions in the Army have been deliberately made the football of politics. It is the first time in the history of the United States Senate, so far as I know, that officers who have distinguished themselves in the military service of the country have been denied the simple opportunity of having their right to promotion considered by this body.

If these nominations should be referred to the appropriate committee and the committee should find that there exist substantial reasons why they should be rejected and why action upon them should be deferred, then no Senator could complain if the

nominations should take that course. But it is a sad day for the military service of the United States and a sad day for the honor of the Senate of the United States when promotions in the Army are made the subject of political influence.

What harm can come to the Senate, what harm can come to the country, if the nominations are referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and considered by that committee? On the other hand, what harm will come to these nominees if they are denied any consideration whatever? We can not deny the conclusion that it is a reflection on every gallant soldier in the list to say that not only shall he not be confirmed, but that his nomination shall not be considered for confirmation.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President—

Mr. ROBINSON. I yield to the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. THOMAS. I ask the Senator if it is consistent with any principle about which he has information to refer to the committee promotions below the rank of colonel and refuse to refer to the same committee, which has a Republican majority, promotions above the rank of colonel?

Mr. ROBINSON. No, Mr. President, and that thought was the one which prompted me to make the suggestion that I made to the Senator from New York when he submitted his request for unanimous consent. The Senate will not honor itself and it will not render the country any service, it will not increase the efficiency of the military department, to say that these officers shall be denied a hearing and their names sent down to posterity with the humiliation and disgrace which must attach by reason of the action that is contemplated, denying them even a hearing before the Committee on Military Affairs.

It carries politics far enough to say that nominations for postmasters, who have been selected under the civil-service rules and regulations, shall not be considered. It is going too far for the honor of the military service and for the honor of the Senate of the United States and it is stooping too low.

Take the list of 11 men who have been promoted to the rank of major general—every one of them save two served on the battle front, and are men of distinction, renown, and courage. The same statement applies to the 22 who have been nominated for promotion to the grade of brigadier general.

On what theory, because of what policy, is politics deliberately injected into the Army of the United States? These nominations were not made through political influences. It may be that the list contains some names that ought to be rejected; but in fairness to the others the Senate ought to act. I shall not object to the request submitted by the Senator from New York, but I repeat my inquiry to him in another form, and I ask him to say whether he does not think that all these nominations should be referred to his committee and be considered by that committee? I should like the Senator from New York to answer that question. I have waited, Mr. President, for an answer.

Mr. WADSWORTH. I thought the Senator was going to continue his speech. I will say to the Senator very frankly that I have not the slightest objection to the nominations being referred to the committee.

Mr. ROBINSON. But that is not the question which I asked the Senator from New York. I did not ask the Senator if he objected to their reference. I ask him, as a Senator and as chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, if he does not believe that all these nominations ought to be referred to and considered by his committee? If he says that he does not, I ask him to say why.

Mr. WADSWORTH. I do.

Mr. ROBINSON. I thank the Senator from New York.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, as the Senator from Arkansas has referred to me, I only desire to say that if all Army nominations are to be referred, similar action must be taken with reference to other nominations. No reflection whatever is intended against any man on the list, be he major general or brigadier general. I think, however, in connection with appointments to those important places it is very desirable, as a new administration is to be installed in a month, that it should have an opportunity to look the list over, though not for political reasons. I do not know the politics of a single man who has been nominated. Politics is never brought into any Army matter with me, but the country has not yet forgotten the politics that was used in preventing the service of Theodore Roosevelt in France, in keeping Leonard Wood at home, and in other instances that might be mentioned. There is no thought of politics in this matter; it does not make the slightest difference politically who picks the men out. There has, however, been more or less favoritism, and some injustice done, in my judgment, and I should like to have some one else at the head of the War Department have an opportunity to look over the selections which carry, and I am sure in almost all cases

justly carry, great honor and distinction. I think it is better that the nominations should go over. There is no discrimination meant against these officers. It is what happens as to all nominations irrespective of the committee entitled to consider them.

Mr. SWANSON. Mr. President, I should like to ask a question in regard to naval appointments. I can understand that the chiefs of bureaus who may be appointed ought to be in accord with the incoming administration; I can appreciate why there should be objection to the confirmation of officers nominated to fill these positions; I know if I were Secretary of the Navy I would like to name my own chiefs of bureaus; but as to the other naval officers, their appointments have not been dictated even remotely by political considerations. The law fixes definitely how they shall be promoted. A board of selection passes on them; if they are found qualified they are put on an eligible list, and when put on that eligible list the officer whose name is highest is given precedence in making the appointment. The board of selection is composed entirely of naval officers.

I can understand, perhaps, how the Senator from Massachusetts might have some objection to confirming the nominations of general officers, for the simple reason that after the grade of colonel is passed it is left with the President to select those who shall be made brigadier generals and major generals; but in the Navy a different system prevails.

Mr. LODGE. Let me say to the Senator that there has been no decision reached about the naval appointments; but I doubt very much if they will be referred, because it is not desired to open the whole case. The case of the nominations in the Navy is very different from that of the Army nominations. The Navy nominations are for promotion or for original appointment. It will not make the slightest difference whether or not they are confirmed at this session, because they will hold until the 30th of December of next year.

Mr. SWANSON. The temporary appointments do.

Mr. LODGE. Yes; they all hold; they are not thrown out as the Army officers would be; but that question has not been decided by the committee. I do not think the committee is going to report, and I hope it will not report—certainly it will not do so with my assent—the nominations of officers to take charge of bureaus.

As to the Marine Corps appointments, they have not come in, and will not come in until the 15th of February.

Mr. SWANSON. Now, I should like to say to the Senator that as to the Army appointments, I can see why he might desire perhaps that those above the grade of colonel should not be considered; but it does seem to me that at least the others, where properly made in accordance with Army recommendations, ought to go to the committee. It took us nearly two years to reorganize the Army; it has been two years since the armistice was signed. Practically all of those whose names are on the list were gallant officers. I have received a number of letters setting forth the privations and dangers which they suffered and the records which they made. They ought to have been rewarded long ago, but the matter has been delayed on account of the reorganization of the Army; it could not be adjusted until that question had been settled.

I should like to appeal to the Senator to allow all these appointments to go to the committee. If they go to the committee, a majority of Republicans constitute the committee, and if there is in the list a single political appointment of brigadier general or major general, or if there is one whose record in the opinion of any Senator does not justify the appointment—and most of the records were made in Europe—if there is one who does not deserve promotion, one Senator can hold up his nomination; but it does seem to me that where the Senate is practically unanimous—and it can only work by unanimity in connection with these confirmations—in view of the fact that the reward of these splendid, gallant soldiers has been delayed two years, it is wrong not to let their nominations be referred to the committee, so that the committee may report in cases where there is no opposition.

Mr. LODGE. But the whole list must be gone over, as the Senator well knows, and I think it is much less of a reflection on anybody to let them all stand over. In four weeks or so the nominations will all be disposed of, and without any question the officers will get the honors which they deserve. I think in all likelihood the same names may come back.

Mr. SWANSON. If all these nominations are allowed to go over, I can understand that some officer, perhaps, will feel that there is implied an insinuation to the effect that he was promoted because of personal preference or something of that sort. I do not believe any of them were promoted for any such reason. I have had letters from some of the officers who have

been nominated brigadier generals, who have sent me their records in a quiet, modest, and unostentatious way, and I believe there is not a Government in the world, in view of the records that some of these officers have made, which would not have promoted them within 30 days after the war was over. The officers of our Army have been waiting for nearly two years, and now the matter is to be delayed longer. All that is asked in behalf of these officers is that the committee of which the Senator from New York is chairman may be allowed to consider the nominations. If there is anything wrong, he will be able to discover it and hold back any appointments where there is a contest. The committee is dominated by our Republican friends.

Mr. LODGE. It is not a question who dominates the committee. If we are going to send the nominations of any of these officers to the committee we must send all nominations in all branches of the service to the committee. There is no reflection on anybody, but I think when it comes to appointing 33 generals to fill those grades for many months to come that the new President who has been elected should at least have an opportunity of looking over the list.

Mr. SWANSON. We have not asked any action in the case of political appointments. I know what occurred here eight years ago. I am always frank and candid, and I will say that I then helped to filibuster against confirmations for political appointments, such as postmaster. There was a conflict on that occasion; but the Democratic Senators at that time did not endeavor to obstruct the confirmation of military officers, nor did they attempt to obstruct the confirmation of naval officers or officers of the Public Health Service, or in any case where it was necessary that appointments should be made. In all such cases we waived our objection. I ask the Senator to allow the nominations to go to the committee.

Mr. LODGE. The Senator knows that at that time we had not come out of a great war, and that 33 generals were not appointed all at once.

Mr. SWANSON. Yes; but now we have come out of a great war, and we have delayed for more than two years honoring some of those who deserved honor. That is what I protest against. They performed an unusual service; there was unusual gallantry; there was unusual bravery and ability; and yet we have delayed two years rewarding them, and now objections are interposed even to considering rewarding them. I think it is wrong. I think the nominations ought to go to the committee. I shall be satisfied with any report made by the splendid chairman of that committee. If there were any appointment which he wished to have go over, I would not ask to have it confirmed, but there are many gallant officers whose names are on the list, and I feel they should be confirmed.

I repeat, the delay has been already long enough. The delay, in the first place, was occasioned by the action of Congress upon the Army reorganization bill. It does seem to me in bad grace to say that we will not even let the cases of these officers be considered; so I hope the Senator from Massachusetts will relent and allow the Army and Navy appointments, at least, to go to the committees.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, in my judgment, the Senator from New York, in stating that he thinks, in view of the facts, these nominations ought to be referred to the committee and considered by the committee, has done credit to his fairness and his courage. The Senator from Massachusetts, however, while declaring that there is no politics involved in the course determined upon by the majority as led by him not to give consideration to these nominations, made a declaration which I think is deserving of notice at this time. He implied, if he did not expressly declare, that political considerations controlled the choice of the commander in chief of the American Expeditionary Forces and prevented the sending of Gen. Wood and another as commanders or as officers to France.

Mr. LODGE. If the Senator will allow me, I never meant to imply anything of the sort. Gen. Wood was prevented from going in command of a division; there was no question about the commander in chief; and Col. Roosevelt wanted to go as brigadier general in a division and not in command of a division. Neither was talked of for commander in chief. I never made any objection of that sort. I said if there was any politics it was shown in those instances.

Mr. ROBINSON. The plain implication in the Senator's statement was that the failure to send Gen. Wood and Col. Roosevelt abroad was due to politics. It could have no other meaning. The Senator from Massachusetts is not lacking in ability to express himself either clearly or by innuendo. The only effect of his reference to the failure or refusal to send Gen. Wood abroad was to make the declaration, either expressly or impliedly, that political considerations controlled.

Mr. President, when it became necessary to select a commander in chief of the American Expeditionary Forces the choice rested upon an officer who throughout his career had been a Republican. In selecting Gen. Pershing to command our forces abroad I believe that the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States not only did what he thought was his duty to the country but that he acted wisely.

It is a well-known fact that President Wilson sent no general to France that Pershing did not want, and it is equally well known that President Wilson and the War Department kept no officer at home that Pershing wanted. The reason for pursuing that course was not based on political considerations; it was based upon the fact that upon Gen. Pershing rested the gravest, perhaps the sublimest, responsibility that has ever fallen upon a soldier in the United States Army; and let me say in this connection that the policy pursued by the President and by the War Department in sending no officer to France that Pershing did not want, and in keeping no one at home that he asked for, has been vindicated by the result.

Mr. McCORMICK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. ROBINSON. I yield with pleasure to my friend from Illinois.

Mr. McCORMICK. Did I understand the Senator to say that Gen. Pershing did not want Theodore Roosevelt sent to France?

Mr. ROBINSON. I say that Gen. Pershing was permitted to have every officer that he requested, and no officer was thrust upon him. The Senator, of course, knows that Mr. Roosevelt was not an officer. He was not even in the Army of the United States; and, perhaps, as Mr. Roosevelt, that question could not have arisen as to him. The fact of the matter is that Mr. Roosevelt was not in the Army and was not an officer.

But, Mr. President, I am not willing that this debate shall be diverted from the issue that is of importance, and that is that we ought to keep the Army out of politics; that we ought to do justice to brave soldiers who, as a result of their service, have been named for promotion.

It was inevitable, sir, that in selecting a list of 22 to be made brigadier generals and 11 to be made major generals, some officers of distinction and of valor should be omitted from the list. No one questions that there are names that ought to receive further distinction; but I make the declaration that the Senate of the United States, charged with the responsibility of advising and consenting to these nominations, ought to display its courage, and act upon them. It ought not to pursue the cowardly course of denying to these brave soldiers the opportunity of a hearing before its own committee.

The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. Lodge] may declare that there is no politics in it; but the only purpose of the course being pursued is to give an incoming President the opportunity to send a new list of names to the Senate of the United States. If the majority want to pursue that course, if the majority want to reject these names that are before the Senate or withhold action on them, let them do so; but let us not take that course until we have at least shown some consideration to the officers who are named for promotion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. POMERENE in the chair). The pending question, as the Chair understands, is the reference to the committee of the nomination of Gen. Frank McIntyre. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it will be so ordered.

Mr. ROBINSON. Have the other nominations been referred?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. They have.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate February 4 (legislative day of February 2), 1921.

REAPPOINTMENT IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Bureau of Insular Affairs.

Maj. Gen. Frank McIntyre, United States Army, to be Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, with the rank of major general, for a period of four years from August 17, 1920, with rank from October 6, 1917.

PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

To be colonels with rank from July 1, 1920.

Maj. William Allen Phillips, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Ervin Louis Phillips, Cavalry.
 Lieut. Col. Samuel Dickerson Rockenbach, Cavalry.
 Lieut. Col. Robert Cutts Williams, Cavalry.
 Lieut. Col. Walter Cowen Short, Cavalry.
 Lieut. Col. George Columbus Barnhardt, Cavalry.
 Lieut. Col. James Haynes Reeves, Cavalry.
 Lieut. Col. Kirby Walker, Cavalry.

Lieut. Col. Claude Bernard Sweezey, Cavalry, since retired from active service.

Lieut. Col. Sterling Price Adams, Cavalry.
 Lieut. Col. Julian Robert Lindsey, Cavalry.
 Lieut. Col. Julius Theodore Conrad, Cavalry.
 Lieut. Col. Howard Russell Hickok, Cavalry.
 Lieut. Col. Marcus Butler Stokes, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Samuel McPherson Rutherford, Cavalry.
 Lieut. Col. John Henry Parker, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. John Edwin Woodward, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. George McDougall Weeks, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Isaac Erwin, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Samuel Vinton Ham, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Robert Walter Mearns, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Henry Lee Kinnison, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Guy George Palmer, Infantry, since retired from active service.

Lieut. Col. Orrin Rawson Wolfe, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Joseph Edward Cusack, Cavalry.
 Lieut. Col. Meriwether Lewis Walker, Corps of Engineers.
 Lieut. Col. Robert Rossiter Raymond, Corps of Engineers.
 Lieut. Col. Samuel John Bayard Schindel, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. William Renwick Smedberg, jr., Cavalry.
 Lieut. Col. Howard Louis Laubach, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. John M. Morgan, Cavalry.
 Lieut. Col. Andrew Erwin Williams, Cavalry.
 Lieut. Col. Walter Crosby Babcock, Cavalry.
 Lieut. Col. Herbert Ball Crosby, Cavalry.
 Lieut. Col. Benjamin Bremner Hyer, Cavalry.
 Lieut. Col. Mathew Charles Smith, Cavalry.
 Lieut. Col. Kenzie Wallace Walker, Cavalry.
 Lieut. Col. Howard Rand Perry, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Lincoln Fay Kilbourne, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. William Brooke, Infantry, since retired from active service.

Lieut. Col. George Hairston Jamerson, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Hunter Bithal Nelson, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Odus Creamer Horney, Ordnance Department.
 Lieut. Col. Frank Ellis Bamford, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Fredrik Lorensten Knudsen, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. William Baker Ladue, Corps of Engineers.
 Lieut. Col. William Jones Barden, Corps of Engineers.
 Lieut. Col. Edward Philip O'Hern, Ordnance Department.
 Lieut. Col. Charles William Castle, Infantry, since retired from active service.

Lieut. Col. Francis LeJan Parker, Cavalry.
 Lieut. Col. George French Hamilton, Cavalry.
 Lieut. Col. Paul Bernard Malone, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. John White Craig, Cavalry.
 Lieut. Col. John Fisher Preston, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Hugh Douglas Berkeley, Cavalry.
 Lieut. Col. Albert Eugene Saxton, Cavalry.
 Lieut. Col. Hamilton Smith Hawkins, Cavalry.
 Lieut. Col. Charles Frederic Crain, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Frank Sherwood Cocheu, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Ora Elmer Hunt, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Frank Parker, Cavalry.
 Lieut. Col. John Campbell McArthur, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Frank David Ely, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Edwin Bell, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Otho Bane Rosenbaum, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. George Henson Estes, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. George Vidmer, Cavalry.
 Lieut. Col. Oliver Edwards, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. William Ernest Welsh, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Frederick G. Stritzinger, jr., Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Charles Curtis Smith, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Frank Livells Wells, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Briant Harris Wells, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Pegram Whitworth, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Frank James Morrow, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Robert Sanford Odley, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Edward Hugh Schulz, Corps of Engineers.
 Lieut. Col. Harry Burgess, Corps of Engineers.
 Lieut. Col. Casper Hauzer Conrad, jr., Cavalry.
 Lieut. Col. Charles Herman Paine, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Thales Lucius Ames, Ordnance Department.
 Lieut. Col. Nathan K. Averill, Cavalry.
 Lieut. Col. Harry LaTourette Cavenaugh, Cavalry.
 Lieut. Col. Mortimer Osborne Bigelow, Cavalry.
 Lieut. Col. August Carl Nissen, Cavalry.
 Lieut. Col. Thomas Walter Darragh, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Americus Mitchell, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Perry Lester Miles, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. James Ackerman Lynch, Infantry.

Lieut. Col. Milton Loomis McGrew, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Clyde Emile Hawkins, Cavalry.
 Lieut. Col. Lorrain Thompson Richardson, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. James Southard Parker, Cavalry, subject to examination required by law, since retired from active service.
 Lieut. Col. Charles Roscoe Howland, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Louis Meredith Nuttman, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Glenn Hedges Davis, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Joseph Southerland Herron, Cavalry.
 Lieut. Col. Thomas Francis Dwyer, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Lieut. Col. Benjamin Taylor Simmons, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Girard Sturtevant, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Louis Hermann Bash, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Frank Bingly Watson, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Oscar Jerome Charles, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Thomas Absalom Pearce, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Robert Henry Allen, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Dwight Warren Ryther, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Alvord Van Patten Anderson, Cavalry.
 Lieut. Col. Edward Theodore Hartmann, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Frederick Benjamin Shaw, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. William Burr Cochran, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Harry Frederick Rethers, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. George Matthias Hoffman, Corps of Engineers.
 Lieut. Col. LeRoy Eltinge, Cavalry.
 Lieut. Col. John Buffalo Christian, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Lieut. Col. George Williams Moses, Cavalry.
 Lieut. Col. Charles Ezra Stodter, Cavalry.
 Lieut. Col. Alexander Macomb Miller, Cavalry.
 Lieut. Col. Charles Bryant Drake, Cavalry.
 Lieut. Col. Harry Ormiston Willard, Cavalry.
 Lieut. Col. Herschel Tupes, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. John Parsons Wade, Cavalry.
 Lieut. Col. Isaac Newell, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Lawrence Burton Simonds, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Ola Walter Bell, Cavalry.
 Lieut. Col. Abraham Grant Lott, Cavalry.
 Lieut. Col. Merch Bradt Stewart, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Frederick Worthington Lewis, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Edward Leonard King, Cavalry.
 Lieut. Col. Dennis Edward Nolan, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. James Newell Pickering, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Reynolds Johnston Burt, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Samuel Field Dallam, Cavalry.
 Lieut. Col. William Kelly, jr., Cavalry.
 Lieut. Col. Russell Creamer Langdon, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Harry Herbert Tebbetts, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Henry Charles Whitehead, Cavalry.
 Lieut. Col. George Swazey Goodale, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. William Dixon Chitty, Cavalry.
 Lieut. Col. Frank Crandall Bolles, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Alfred Eldrekin Kennington, Cavalry.
 Lieut. Col. Edward Percy Orton, Cavalry.
 Lieut. Col. Alexander Thompson Ovenshine, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Henry Edgar Eames, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Paul Giddings, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. George Lawrence Byroade, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Edward Seymour Walton, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Alfred Theodore Smith, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Fred Leigh Munson, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Thomas McArthur Anderson, jr., Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. William Durward Connor, Corps of Engineers.
 Lieut. Col. John Calvin Oakes, Corps of Engineers.
 Lieut. Col. Sherwood Alfred Cheney, Corps of Engineers.
 Lieut. Col. Frederick William Altstaetter, Corps of Engineers, since retired from active service.
 Lieut. Col. Harley Bascom Ferguson, Corps of Engineers.
 Lieut. Col. Charles Du Val Roberts, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Robert Swepston Abernethy, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Lieut. Col. Francis Horton Pope, Cavalry.
 Lieut. Col. George Edward Mitchell, Cavalry.
 Maj. Pierce Ambrose Murphy, Cavalry.
 Lieut. Col. Mervyn Chandos Buckey, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. Frederick Theodore Arnold, Cavalry.
 Lieut. Col. Frederick Edgar Johnston, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Lieut. Col. Claude Hamilton Miller, Infantry.
 Maj. James Noble Munro, Cavalry.
 Lieut. Col. Harold Benjamin Fiske, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Earle D'Arcy Pearce, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. William Stanley Valentine, Cavalry.
 Lieut. Col. Arthur Stewart Conklin, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. Henry Carpenter Smither, Cavalry.
 Maj. Roy Beveridge Harper, Cavalry.
 Lieut. Col. John Hendricken Hughes, Infantry.
 Maj. Thomas Arnett Roberts, Cavalry.

Maj. Edgar Alexander Sirmyer, Cavalry.
 Maj. Frank Ross McCoy, Cavalry.
 Lieut. Col. George Willis Helms, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Rufus Estes Longan, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. William Mason Fassett, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Halstead Dorey, Infantry.
 Maj. Chalmers Gaither Hall, Cavalry.
 Maj. Clarence Richmond Day, Cavalry.
 Maj. George Franklin Baltzell, Infantry.
 Maj. Willard Herman McCormack, Cavalry.
 Lieut. Col. James Francis Brady, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. Edgar Thomas Conley, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Roderick Leland Carnichael, Finance Department.
 Lieut. Col. Andrew Moses, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. Edgar Thomas Collins, Infantry.
 Maj. Preston Brown, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Thomas Quinn Ashburn, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Lieut. Col. Sam Frank Bottoms, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. Charles Higbee Bridges, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Harold Edward Cloke, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Lieut. Col. Samuel Curtis Vestal, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. Robert McCleave, Infantry.
 Maj. James Villard Heidt, Infantry.
 Maj. Charles Sherman Lincoln, Infantry.
 Maj. Patrick Henry Mullan, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Philip Raymond Ward, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Lieut. Col. Frank Cranstoun Boggs, Corps of Engineers.
 Lieut. Col. Clarke Stull Smith, Corps of Engineers.
 Lieut. Col. William Preston Wooten, Corps of Engineers.
 Lieut. Col. Lytle Brown, Corps of Engineers.
 Lieut. Col. Earl Ivan Brown, Corps of Engineers.
 Lieut. Col. Amos Alfred Fries, Chemical Warfare Service.
 Maj. Monroe Crawford Kerth, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. George Adolphus Nugent, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Lieut. Col. Curtis William Otwell, Corps of Engineers.
 Lieut. Col. William Edward Cole, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Lieut. Col. Marcellus Garner Spinks, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. Lambert Whitfield Jordan, jr., Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Jacob Calvin Johnson, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. James Bartholomew Gowen, Infantry.
 Maj. Harvey Wolfarth Miller, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Edwin Dyson Bricker, Ordnance Department.
 Maj. Daniel Greenwood Berry, Infantry.
 Maj. Malin Craig, Cavalry.
 Maj. Ralph Elliot Ingram, Infantry.
 Maj. Robert Courtney Davis, Infantry.
 Maj. Joseph Frank Janda, Infantry.
 Maj. Ira Clinton Welborn, Infantry.
 Maj. Alexander Elliot Williams, Infantry.
 Maj. Charles Wesley Exton, Infantry.
 Maj. Guy Vernor Henry, Cavalry.
 Maj. Conrad Stanton Babcock, Cavalry.
 Maj. Chauncey Benton Humphrey, Infantry.
 Maj. Berkeley Enochs, Infantry.
 Maj. G. Maury Crallé, Infantry.
 Maj. Joseph Franklin Gohn, Infantry.
 Maj. James Heyward Bradford, jr., Infantry.
 Maj. Wallace Bryan Scales, Cavalry.
 Maj. David Lamme Stone, Infantry.
 Maj. Ewing E. Booth, Cavalry.
 Maj. Alfred William Bjornstad, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Amos William Kimball, Quartermaster Corps.
 Lieut. Col. William Edward Horton, Quartermaster Corps.
 Lieut. Col. B. Frank Cheatham, Quartermaster Corps.
 Lieut. Col. George Guilford Bailey, Quartermaster Corps.
 Lieut. Col. Carl Frederick Hartmann, Signal Corps, since retired from active service.
 Lieut. Col. Basil Overby Lenoir, Signal Corps.
 Lieut. Col. William Mitchell, Signal Corps.
 Lieut. Col. Robert Edward Wyllie, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. Patrick Aloysius Connolly, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Malcolm Young, Coast Artillery Corps, since retired from active service.
 Maj. John Jacob Boniface, Cavalry.
 Lieut. Col. Laurence Clay Brown, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. John Bernard Schoeffel, Infantry.
 Maj. Walter Trotter Bates, Infantry.
 Maj. Englebert Glover Ovenshine, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Harry Lee Steele, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. Benjamin Patten Nicklin, Infantry.
 Maj. John William French, Infantry.
 Maj. Cromwell Stacey, Infantry.
 Maj. William Annesley Cavanaugh, Infantry.
 Maj. George Madden Grimes, Infantry.

- Maj. Thomas Raine Harker, Infantry.
 Maj. Frank Dickenson Wickham, Infantry.
 Maj. Bryan Conrad, Infantry, since retired from active service.
 Maj. William Keith Naylor, Infantry.
 Maj. William Harrison Oury, Infantry.
 Maj. Austin Freeman Prescott, Infantry.
 Maj. Edgar Allen Fry, Infantry.
 Maj. Rush Spencer Wells, Cavalry.
 Lieut. Col. James Brady Mitchell, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. Herbert Jay Brees, Cavalry.
 Maj. Harry Anthony Eaton, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. George Hoffman Penrose, Quartermaster Corps.
 Lieut. Col. Alfred Sully Morgan, Finance Department.
 Lieut. Col. Charles Henry Hilton, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Lieut. Col. William Fayssoux Stewart, jr., Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. Campbell King, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Joseph Benjamin Douglas, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Lieut. Col. Hudson Taylor Patten, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. Tenney Ross, Infantry.
 Maj. Edward Kimmel, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. John Robert Procter, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. Frederick William Phisterer, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. Robert Hall Campbell Kelton, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. Percy Poe Bishop, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. Robert Osborn Van Horn, Infantry.
 Maj. Ezekiel James Williams, Infantry.
 Maj. Moor Neilson Falls, Infantry.
 Maj. Henry James Hatch, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. William Frederick Hase, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. William Richard Doores, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Lieut. Col. Alfred Andrews Starbird, Field Artillery.
 Maj. John Robert Rigby Hannay, Infantry.
 Maj. James Frederick Howell, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. James Malcolm Graham, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Joseph Lee Gilbreth, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. John Carroll Goodfellow, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Lieut. Col. Charles Frederic Humphrey, jr., Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Willey Howell, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. George Jean Holden, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. John Thomas Geary, Coast Artillery Corps.
To be colonel with rank from July 10, 1920.
 Lieut. Col. Charles Francis Bates, Infantry.
To be colonel with rank from July 11, 1920.
 Lieut. Col. Charles Carrol Todd, Infantry.
To be colonels with rank from July 12, 1920.
 Lieut. Col. John James Toffey, jr., Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Carl Anson Martin, Infantry.
To be colonels with rank from July 16, 1920.
 Lieut. Col. Mark Wheeler, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. George Daniels Arrowsmith, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Edward Carpenter, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Lieut. Col. Ivers Whitman Leonard, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Pearl Michael Shaffer, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Laurence Albert Curtis, Infantry, since retired from active service.
 Lieut. Col. Robert Robins Wallach, Cavalry.
 Lieut. Col. William Henry Jordan, jr., Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. George Williams, Cavalry.
To be colonels with rank from July 17, 1920.
 Lieut. Col. Irving Joseph Carr, Signal Corps.
 Lieut. Col. Easton Rutledge Gibson, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Henry Churchill Bonnycastle, Quartermaster Corps.
 Lieut. Col. Edward Croft, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Adolphe Hart Huguot, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Raymond Sheldon, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. James Davis Taylor, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Frank Halstead, Infantry.
To be colonels with rank from July 18, 1920.
 Lieut. Col. Harry Edward Knight, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Woodson Hocker, Infantry.
To be colonel with rank from July 19, 1920.
 Lieut. Col. Archie Jesse Harris, Infantry.
To be colonels with rank from July 20, 1920.
 Lieut. Col. Alexander James Macnab, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Henry Macpherson Merriam, Coast Artillery Corps.
To be colonels with rank from July 24, 1920.
 Lieut. Col. Oliver Lyman Spaulding, jr., Field Artillery.
 Lieut. Col. Hanson Briscoe Black, Signal Corps.
To be colonel with rank from July 29, 1920.
 Lieut. Col. Conrad Hammond Lanza, Field Artillery.
To be colonel with rank from August 1, 1920.
 Lieut. Col. Charles Sidney Haight, Cavalry.
To be colonel with rank from August 6, 1920.
 Lieut. Col. William Dennison Forsyth, Cavalry.
To be colonel with rank from August 17, 1920.
 Lieut. Col. Fitzhugh Lee, Cavalry.
To be colonel with rank from August 22, 1920.
 Lieut. Col. Ralph Brewster Parrott, Infantry.
To be colonels with rank from September 1, 1920.
 Lieut. Col. Harry Parker Wilbur, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Lieut. Col. Stanley Hamer Ford, Infantry.
To be colonel with rank from September 3, 1920.
 Lieut. Col. Robert Mauro Brambila, Infantry.
To be colonel with rank from September 10, 1920.
 Lieut. Col. Elijah Bishop Martindale, jr., Coast Artillery Corps.
To be colonels with rank from September 15, 1920.
 Lieut. Col. John Nicholas Straat, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Earle White Tanner, Infantry.
To be colonel with rank from September 22, 1920.
 Lieut. Col. Henry Slocum Wagner, Infantry.
To be colonel with rank from September 28, 1920.
 Lieut. Col. Frederick Guy Knabenshue, Infantry.
To be colonel with rank from October 5, 1920.
 Lieut. Col. Thomas Jefferson Powers, Infantry.
To be colonel with rank from October 17, 1920.
 Lieut. Col. Charles Steuart Wallace, Signal Corps.
To be colonel with rank from October 28, 1920.
 Lieut. Col. William Sanders Scott, Quartermaster Corps.
To be colonel with rank from November 1, 1920.
 Lieut. Col. Robert Henry Rolfe, Quartermaster Corps.
To be colonel with rank from November 3, 1920.
 Lieut. Col. Martin Lalor Crimmins, Infantry.
To be colonel with rank from November 13, 1920.
 Lieut. Col. Louis Ford Garrard, Quartermaster Corps.
To be colonel with rank from November 14, 1920.
 Lieut. Col. James Monroe Love, jr., Infantry.
To be colonels with rank from November 16, 1920.
 Lieut. Col. Paul Hester McCook, Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Frederick William Coleman, Finance Department.
To be colonel with rank from November 17, 1920.
 Lieut. Col. Frederick Singleton Lewis Price, Infantry.
To be colonel with rank from November 19, 1920.
 Lieut. Col. George Bahnsen Pond, Infantry.
To be colonel with rank from November 24, 1920.
 Lieut. Col. Dana True Merrill, Infantry.
To be colonel with rank from December 14, 1920.
 Lieut. Col. Theodore Anderson Baldwin, jr., Infantry.
To be colonel with rank from December 23, 1920.
 Lieut. Col. Arthur Latham Conger, Infantry.
To be colonel with rank from December 25, 1920.
 Lieut. Col. James Brown Kemper, Infantry.
To be colonel with rank from January 6, 1921.
 Lieut. Col. John Winthrop Barnes, Infantry.
To be colonel with rank from January 19, 1921.
 Lieut. Col. George Elmer Thorne, Infantry.
To be lieutenant colonels with rank from July 1, 1920.
 Maj. Joseph Lee Gilbreth, Infantry.
 Maj. John Carroll Goodfellow, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. Charles Frederic Humphrey, jr., Infantry.
 Maj. George Jean Holden, Infantry.
 Maj. John Thomas Geary, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. Charles Francis Bates, Infantry.
 Maj. Charles Carrol Todd, Infantry.
 Maj. John James Toffey, jr., Infantry.
 Maj. Carl Anson Martin, Infantry.
 Maj. Mark Wheeler, Infantry.
 Maj. George Daniels Arrowsmith, Infantry.
 Maj. Edward Carpenter, Coast Artillery Corps.

Maj. Ivers Whitman Leonard, Infantry.
 Maj. Pearl Michael Shaffer, Infantry.
 Maj. Laurence Albert Curtis, Infantry, since retired from active service.
 Maj. Robert Robins Wallach, Cavalry.
 Maj. William Henry Jordan, jr., Infantry.
 Maj. George Williams, Cavalry.
 Maj. Irving Joseph Carr, Infantry.
 Maj. Easton Rutledge Gibson, Infantry.
 Maj. Henry Churchill Bonnycastle, Infantry.
 Maj. Edward Croft, Infantry.
 Maj. Adolphe Hart Huguet, Infantry.
 Maj. Raymond Shelden, Infantry.
 Maj. James Davis Taylor, Infantry.
 Maj. Frank Halstead, Infantry.
 Maj. Harry Edward Knight, Infantry.
 Maj. Woodson Hocker, Infantry.
 Maj. Archie Jesse Harris, Infantry.
 Maj. Alexander James Macnab, Infantry.
 Maj. Henry Macpherson Merriam, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. Hanson Briscoe Black, Infantry.
 Maj. Charles Sidney Haight, Cavalry.
 Maj. William Dennison Forsyth, Cavalry.
 Maj. Fitzhugh Lee, Cavalry.
 Maj. Ralph Brewster Parrott, Infantry.
 Maj. Harry Parker Wilbur, Field Artillery.
 Maj. Stanley Hamer Ford, Infantry.
 Maj. Robert Mauro Brambila, Infantry.
 Maj. Elijah Bishop Martindale, jr., Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. John Nicholas Straat, Infantry.
 Maj. Earle White Tanner, Infantry.
 Maj. Henry Slocum Wagner, Infantry.
 Maj. Frederick Guy Knabenshue, Infantry.
 Maj. Thomas Jefferson Powers, Infantry.
 Maj. Martin Lalor Crimmins, Infantry.
 Maj. James Monroe Love, jr., Infantry.
 Maj. Paul Hester McCook, Infantry.
 Maj. Frederick William Coleman, Infantry.
 Maj. Frederick Singleton Lewis Price, Infantry.
 Maj. George Bahnsen Pond, Infantry.
 Maj. Dana True Merrill, Infantry.
 Maj. Theodore Anderson Baldwin, jr., Infantry.
 Maj. Arthur Latham Conger, Infantry.
 Maj. James Brown Kemper, Infantry.
 Maj. John Winthrop Barnes, Infantry.
 Maj. George Elmer Thorne, Infantry.
 Maj. Alfred Aloe, Infantry.
 Maj. Frank Wheaton Rowell, Infantry.
 Maj. Hugh Aloysius Drum, Infantry.
 Maj. James Bradner Allison, Infantry.
 Maj. John Lesesue De Witt, Infantry.
 Maj. Clifton Comly Kinney, Infantry.
 Maj. James Fuller McKinley, Cavalry.
 Maj. LeVert Coleman, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. Frank Carson Jewell, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. Patrick William Guiney, Cavalry.
 Maj. Charles Brooks Clark, Infantry.
 Maj. Herman Walter Schull, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. Leon Benjamin Kromer, Cavalry.
 Maj. Charles Annesley Romeyn, Cavalry.
 Maj. Henry Benjamin Clark, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. George Sherwin Simonds, Infantry.
 Maj. Francis Neal Cooke, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. Stanley Dunbar Embick, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. Evan Harris Humphrey, Cavalry.
 Maj. Robert Halford Peck, Infantry.
 Maj. Halsey Edward Yates, Infantry.
 Maj. Clement Augustus Trott, Infantry.
 Maj. Stuart Heintzelman, Cavalry.
 Maj. Laurence Halstead, Infantry.
 Maj. Frederick William Van Dwyne, Infantry.
 Maj. John Dudley Long, Cavalry.
 Maj. Warren Dean, Cavalry.
 Maj. Grayson Villard Heidt, Cavalry.
 Maj. James Cooper Rhea, Cavalry.
 Maj. James Henson, Infantry.
 Maj. Fred Radford Brown, Infantry.
 Maj. William Topping Merry, Infantry.
 Maj. Lawrence Du Val Cabell, Infantry.
 Maj. Clyffard Game, Infantry.
 Maj. George Washington Stuart, Infantry.
 Maj. William Taylor Patten, Infantry.
 Maj. Duncan Kennedy Major, jr., Infantry.
 Maj. James Justice, Infantry.
 Maj. Llewellyn William Oliver, Cavalry.

Maj. Reginald Edwards McNally, Cavalry.
 Maj. Ephraim Geoffrey Peyton, Infantry.
 Maj. William Lewis Reed, Infantry.
 Maj. Albert N. McClure, Cavalry.
 Maj. Ben Holloday Dorcy, Cavalry.
 Maj. Edwin Albert Hickman, Cavalry.
 Maj. Charles Louis McKain, Infantry.
 Maj. Andrew Jackson Dougherty, Infantry.
 Maj. Oliver Stevens Eskridge, Infantry.
 Maj. Joel Robert Lee, Infantry.
 Maj. George Evans Stewart, Infantry.
 Maj. Alden Cook Knowles, Infantry.
 Maj. Henry Aloysius Hanigan, Infantry.
 Maj. Hjalmer Erickson, Infantry.
 Maj. James Wadsworth Furlow, Infantry.
 Maj. John Womack Wright, Infantry.
 Maj. Frederick Rudolph De Funiak, jr., Infantry.
 Maj. Ralph McCoy, Infantry.
 Maj. Grosvenor Lowrey Townsend, Infantry.
 Maj. Thomas Leverett Brewer, Infantry.
 Maj. James Kelly Parsons, Infantry.
 Maj. George Edward Ball, Infantry.
 Maj. Reuben Smith, Infantry.
 Maj. Clarence Browning Smith, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. Russell Potter Reeder, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. Howard Campbell Price, Infantry.
 Maj. Walter Bogardus McCaskey, Infantry.
 Maj. Oliver Hart Dockery, jr., Infantry.
 Maj. John Robert Thomas, jr., Infantry.
 Maj. Milton Artells Elliott, jr., Infantry.
 Maj. Robert Franklin McMillan, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. George Doane Freeman, jr., Infantry.
 Maj. William Elmer Hunt, Infantry.
 Maj. Ernest Eddy Haskell, Infantry.
 Maj. Warren Webster Whitside, Cavalry.
 Maj. Jack Hayes, Infantry.
 Maj. William Henry Waldron, Infantry.
 Maj. Godwin Ordway, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. Joseph Kepner Partello, Infantry.
 Maj. Leon La Grange Roach, Infantry.
 Maj. Frederick Curtis Johnson, Cavalry.
 Maj. Horace Potts Hobbs, Infantry.
 Maj. Louis Joseph Van Schaick, Infantry.
 Maj. Guy Cushman, Cavalry.
 Maj. Edgar Albert Myer, Infantry.
 Maj. James Dean Tilford, Cavalry.
 Maj. Arthur Morson Shipp, Infantry.
 Maj. Joseph William Beacham, jr., Infantry.
 Maj. Guy Stevens Norvell, Cavalry.
 Maj. Francis Joseph McConnell, Infantry.
 Maj. Robert Hayes Wescott, Infantry.
 Maj. Paul Hurst, Infantry.
 Maj. Allen Parker, Infantry.
 Maj. Allen Smith, jr., Infantry.
 Maj. John Baxter Sanford, Infantry.
 Maj. Frank Burson Hawkins, Infantry.
 Maj. Paul Tropier Hayne, jr., Cavalry.
 Maj. Fred Erskine Buchan, Cavalry.
 Maj. Edward Albert Sturges, Cavalry.
 Maj. William Luke Luhn, Cavalry.
 Maj. Hu Blakemore Myers, Cavalry.
 Maj. Henry Russell Richmond, Cavalry.
 Maj. John Joseph Ryan, Cavalry.
 Maj. Charles Evans Kilbourne, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. Osmun Latrobe, jr., Cavalry.
 Maj. George Arthur Hadsell, Infantry.
 Maj. Wait Chatterton Johnson, Infantry.
 Maj. James Millard Little, Infantry.
 Maj. John Lawrence Bond, Infantry.
 Maj. Joseph Samuel Cecil, Infantry.
 Maj. Edward Raymond Stone, Infantry.
 Maj. Albert Raymond Dillingham, Infantry.
 Maj. William Richie Gibson, Infantry.
 Maj. Will H. Point, Infantry.
 Maj. Henry McCauley Bankhead, Infantry.
 Maj. William Murray Connell, Cavalry.
 Maj. Theodore Burnett Taylor, Cavalry.
 Maj. James Longstreet, Cavalry.
 Maj. Henry Ashley Ripley, Infantry.
 Maj. William Harrison Monroe, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. William Albert Kent, Infantry.
 Maj. Theodore Schultz, Cavalry.
 Maj. Alvan Cullom Gillem, Cavalry.
 Maj. William Benton Cowin, Cavalry.
 Maj. Richard Ten Broeck Ellis, Coast Artillery Corps.

Maj. Frederick William Stopford, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. Henry Holden Sheen, Quartermaster Corps.
 Maj. John Wiley Gulick, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. Ernest Rollin Tilton, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. Homer Blackie Grant, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. Alexander Greig, jr., Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. James Alfred Ruggles, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. Harry William Newton, Coast Artillery Corps, since retired from active service.
 Maj. Allen Dwight Raymond, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. James Robert Pourie, Quartermaster Corps.
 Maj. John William Cruikshank Abbott, Coast Artillery Corps, since retired from active service.
 Maj. Harry Thomas Matthews, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. Harry Cooper Barnes, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. Louis Stewart Chappelle, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. Granville Sevier, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. Robert Frame Woods, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. Albert Clifton Thompson, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. Ellison Lindsay Gilmer, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. John McBride, jr., Coast Artillery Corps, since retired from active service.
 Maj. Richard Kerr Cravens, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. George Oremaudle Hubbard, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. James Menzo Wheeler, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. Harrison Summers Kerrick, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. Walter Campbell Sweeney, Infantry.
 Maj. Philip Sheridan Golderman, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. Charles Lewis Lanham, Finance Department.
 Maj. George Francis Connelly, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. Joseph Sanders Hardin, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. Roger Stanley Fitch, Cavalry.
 Maj. Samuel Wheelan Noyes, Infantry.
 Maj. Charles Warren Weeks, Infantry.
 Maj. James Thornton Watson, Infantry.
 Maj. William Wallace McCammon, Infantry.
 Maj. Willis Prague Coleman, Infantry.
 Maj. Albert Brown Sloan, Infantry.
 Maj. Lucius Cincinnati Bennett, Infantry.
 Maj. John Ernest Morris, Infantry, subject to examination required by law.
 Maj. Lawrence Parker Butler, Infantry.
 Maj. Paul Corbin Galleher, Infantry.
 Maj. Claude Sharp Fries, Infantry.
 Maj. William Greenough Doane, Infantry.
 Maj. James Mobley Kimbrough, jr., Infantry.
 Maj. Alvin Kelley Baskette, Infantry.
 Maj. James George Hannah, Infantry.
 Maj. Samuel Breck McIntyre, Infantry.
 Maj. Milosh Radosablavitz Hilgard, Infantry.
 Maj. Linwood Ellsworth Hanson, Infantry.
 Maj. Charles Bertody Stone, jr., Infantry.
 Maj. Frank Harold Burton, Infantry.
 Maj. George Buckner Sharon, Infantry.
 Maj. George Hubert White, Infantry.
 Maj. Harris Pendleton, jr., Infantry.
 Maj. William Gingrich Fleischhauer, Infantry.
 Maj. Howard Gilman Davids, Infantry.
 Maj. Ernest Van Dyke Murphy, Infantry.
 Maj. Hilden Olin, Infantry.
 Maj. Frederick Goedecke, Infantry.
 Maj. Albert Watson Alden Foreman, Infantry.
 Maj. William Sanford Mapes, Infantry.
 Maj. Samuel Aldrich Price, Infantry, since retired from active service.
 Maj. Perrin Lindsey Smith, Infantry.
 Maj. Harry Lawrence Cooper, Infantry.
 Maj. William Stanley Sinclair, Infantry.
 Maj. Leslie Arthur Isaac Chapman, Cavalry.
 Maj. Charles Louis Willard, Infantry.
 Maj. Robert Henry Sillman, Infantry.
 Maj. Arthur Pitt Watts, Infantry.
 Maj. Thaddeus Brem Seigle, Infantry.
 Maj. William Arthur Carleton, Infantry.
 Maj. Lochlin Washington Caffey, Infantry.
 Maj. William Saunders Faulkner, Infantry.
 Maj. Ernest H. Agnew, Infantry.
 Maj. Robert Oakes Ragsdale, Infantry.
 Maj. Austin Allen Parker, Infantry.
 Maj. Fred Van Schaick Chamberlain, Infantry.
 Maj. Aubrey Lippincott, Cavalry.
 Maj. Sylvester Bonnaffon, Infantry, since retired from active service.
 Maj. Robert Christian Humber, Infantry.
 Maj. George Luther Hicks, Coast Artillery Corps.

Maj. John Henry Page, jr., Infantry.
 Maj. Parker Hitt, Infantry.
 Maj. Paul Ward Beck, Infantry.
 Maj. John Morris Field, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry.
 Maj. Edwin Joseph Griffith, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry.
 Maj. Lynn Sawyer Edwards, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. Robert Irwin Rees, Infantry.
 Maj. John Joseph Miller, Infantry.
 Maj. Hugh Kirkpatrick Taylor, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. Jesse Marling Cullison, Infantry.
 Maj. William Henry Noble, Infantry.
 Maj. Wilbur Anderson McDaniel, Infantry.
 Maj. Douglas McCaskey, Cavalry.
 Maj. Evert Roscoe Wilson, Infantry.
 Maj. Samuel Burnette Pearson, Cavalry.
 Maj. Freeborn Page Holcomb, Cavalry.
 Maj. Clenard McLaughlin, Infantry.
 Maj. Edward Beall Mitchell, Infantry.
 Maj. James Henry Como, Infantry.
 Maj. Harol Dever Coburn, Infantry.
 Maj. Allen James Greer, Infantry.
 Maj. Robert Whitfield, Infantry.
 Maj. Frank Scott Long, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. John Porterfield Spurr, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. Samuel Grant Shartle, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. Michael Henry Barry, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. James Mifflin Loud, Infantry.
 Maj. John De Camp Hall, Infantry.
 Maj. Davis Catlin Anderson, Infantry.
 Maj. Douglas Potts, Infantry.
 Maj. Stephen Ogden Fuqua, Infantry.
 Maj. Daniel Van Voorhis, Cavalry.
 Maj. Vincent Martin Elmore, Infantry.
 Maj. Benjamin Robert Wade, Infantry.
 Maj. Julien Edmond Gaujot, Cavalry.
 Maj. Delphay Truman Ellsworth Casteel, Cavalry.
 Maj. George Edwards Goodrich, Infantry.
 Maj. Joseph Robert McAndrews, Cavalry.
 Maj. Edwin Simpson Hartshorn, Infantry.
 Maj. George Edward Lovell, Cavalry.
 Maj. William Preston Screws, Infantry.
 Maj. Ralph Brown Lister, Infantry.
 Maj. Frank Luther Case, Cavalry.
 Maj. Harry Edward Comstock, Infantry.
 Maj. William Russell Standiford, Infantry.
 Maj. John Hugh Lewis, Cavalry.
 Maj. Frederick Sion Young, Infantry.
 Maj. Thomas Samuel Moorman, Infantry.
 Maj. Harry Newton Cootes, Cavalry.
 Maj. Charles Haskell Morrow, Infantry.
 Maj. Lorenzo Dow Gasser, Infantry.
 Maj. Brady Green Ruttencutter, Infantry.
 Maj. Jennings Benjamin Wilson, Infantry.
 Maj. William Oury Smith, Infantry.
 Maj. Clarence King La Motte, Infantry, subject to examination required by law, since retired from active service.
 Maj. George Michael Holley, Infantry.
 Maj. Charles Ward Van Way, Cavalry.
 Maj. Wilson Gillham Heaton, Cavalry.
 Maj. Edgar Simon Stayer, Infantry.
 Maj. Charles Henry Errington, Infantry.
 Maj. George Clymer Shaw, Infantry.
 Maj. Charles Ernest Reese, Infantry.
 Maj. Edward Davis, Cavalry.
 Maj. Robert Soutter Knox, Infantry.
 Maj. William Applegate Castle, Infantry.
 Maj. Harry Dexter Blasland, Infantry.
 Maj. Dorsey Cullen, Cavalry.
 Maj. Charles Coane Allen, Infantry.
 Maj. William Jones Kendrick, Cavalry.
 Maj. Edward Harry Andres, Infantry.
 Maj. George Thomas Bowman, Cavalry.
 Maj. Thomas James Rogers, Infantry.
 Maj. John Sherman Fair, Cavalry.
 Maj. Robert Joseph Reaney, Cavalry.
 Maj. George Washington England, Infantry.
 Maj. Sherrard Coleman, Cavalry.
 Maj. Edwin Joseph Nowlen, Infantry.
 Maj. Alvin Coe Voris, Infantry.
 Maj. William Franklin Herringshaw, Cavalry.
 Maj. George Ernest Kump, Infantry.
 Maj. Milo Charles Corey, Infantry.
 Maj. DeWitt Warren Chamberlin, Infantry, since retired from active service.
 Maj. Walter Henry Johnson, Infantry.

Maj. Robert Gedney Rutherford, jr., Infantry.
 Maj. Robert Emmet Grinstead, Infantry.
 Maj. Albert Sidney Williams, Infantry.
 Maj. William Bassett Graham, Infantry.
 Maj. Charles Johnston Nelson, Infantry.
 Maj. Ernest Alexis Jeunet, Infantry.
 Maj. Charles Hart Danforth, Infantry.
 Maj. Gideon Hazen Williams, Infantry.
 Maj. Fred William Bugbee, Infantry.
 Maj. William Munson Goodale, Infantry.
 Maj. Leonard Trabue Baker, Infantry.
 Maj. Franklin Schoch Lensenring, Infantry.
 Maj. Charles Frederick Andrews, Infantry.
 Maj. Allan Lindsay Briggs, Infantry.
 Maj. James Marshall Petty, Infantry.
 Maj. John Brooke Shuman, Infantry.
 Maj. Frederic George Kellond, Infantry.
 Maj. Herbert L. Evans, Infantry.
 Maj. Harry Davis Mitchell, Infantry.
 Maj. Ode Calvin Nichols, Infantry.
 Maj. Kirwin Taylor Smith, Infantry.
 Maj. William Weston Bessell, Infantry.
 Maj. Frank C. Burnett, Infantry.
 Maj. Collin Hankins Ball, Infantry.
 Maj. Albert Owen Seaman, Infantry.
 Maj. Clifford Utley Leonori, Infantry.
 Maj. Benjamin Helm Pope, Infantry.
 Maj. Clarence Gifford Bunker, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. William Howard Tobin, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. Harry James Watson, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. William Henry Raymond, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. Jacob Ellsworth Wyke, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. Gouverneur Vernon Packer, Judge Advocate General's Department.
 Maj. Paul Stanley Bond, Corps of Engineers.
 Maj. Joseph Augustus Baer, Cavalry.
 Maj. Charles Fletcher Martin, Cavalry.
 Maj. Willis Virlin Morris, Cavalry.
 Maj. Walter Schuyler Grant, Cavalry.
 Maj. Charles Oswick Zollars, Quartermaster Corps.
 Maj. Robert Bruce McBride, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. Jacob Meyer Coward, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. John Lovering Roberts, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. Frederick Leroy Buck, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. Jay Paul Hopkins, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. Archibald Henry Sunderland, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. Morton Claire Mumma, Cavalry.
 Maj. Frank Porter Amos, Cavalry.
 Maj. Herman Glade, Infantry.
 Maj. Arthur Penrhyn Stanley Hyde, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. Clifford Carleton Carson, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. Julian Arnold Benjamin, Cavalry.
 Maj. Samuel Reid Gleaves, Cavalry.
 Maj. Frank Sayles Bowen, Infantry.
 Maj. Lewis Sidney Morey, Cavalry.
 Maj. Verne La Salle Rockwell, Cavalry.
 Maj. George Thompson Perkins, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. George Blanchard Comly, Cavalry.
 Maj. Charles Godfrey Harvey, Cavalry.
 Maj. George Brydges Rodney, Cavalry.
 Maj. Alexander Higbee Davidson, Cavalry.
 Maj. Christian Albert Bach, Cavalry.
 Maj. David Harmony Biddle, Cavalry.
 Maj. William Fredric Holford Godson, Cavalry.
 Maj. George William Winterburn, Cavalry.
 Maj. Lewis Foerster, Cavalry.
 Maj. William Porter Moffet, Cavalry.
 Maj. Archibald Francis Commiskey, Cavalry.
 Maj. William Albert Cornell, Cavalry.
 Maj. James Etter Shelley, Cavalry.
 Maj. Ward Dabney, Infantry.
 Maj. Edward Calvert, Cavalry.
 Maj. Paul Myron Goodrich, Infantry.
 Maj. William Wisner Taylor, jr., Infantry.
 Maj. John Burke Murphy, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. Bruce Palmer, Cavalry.
 Maj. George Audley Herbst, Infantry.
 Maj. Jairus Alphaeus Moore, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. James Edmond Fehét, Cavalry.
 Maj. Thomas Meredith Hunter, Infantry.
 Maj. Elverton Elmer Fuller, Infantry.
 Maj. William Summerfield Neely, Infantry.
 Maj. Frank Howard Adams, Infantry.
 Maj. George Chase Lewis, Infantry.

Maj. William Henry Patterson, Infantry.
 Maj. Elliott Malloy Norton, Infantry.
 Maj. Roscoe Hugh Hearn, Infantry.
 Maj. Frank Barker Edwards, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. Philip Worthington Corbuser, Cavalry.
 Maj. Frederick Marion Jones, Cavalry.
 Capt. John Adam Wagner, Cavalry.
 Capt. Archie Miller, Cavalry.
 Capt. William Hugh Clopton, jr., Cavalry.
 Capt. Wilford Twyman, Infantry.
 Capt. William Oscar Reed, Cavalry.
 Capt. Henry Gibbins, Cavalry.
 Capt. Charles Oscar Thomas, jr., Cavalry.
 Capt. Edmond Ross Tompkins, Cavalry.
 Capt. Arthur Poillon, Cavalry.
 Capt. George Augustus Parington, Cavalry, subject to examination required by law, since retired from active service.
 Capt. George Wesley Biegler, Cavalry.
 Capt. Francis Wiley Glover, Cavalry.
 Capt. Lawrence Scott Carson, Cavalry.
 Capt. Alexander Bacon Cox, Cavalry.
 Capt. Timothy Michael Coughlan, Cavalry.
 Capt. James Huston, Cavalry.
 Capt. Leonard Lyon Deitrick, Cavalry.
 Capt. Richard Billups Going, Cavalry.
 Capt. Hamilton Bowie, Cavalry.
 Capt. Ben Lear, jr., Cavalry.
 Capt. George Parker Tyner, Cavalry.
 Maj. Morris Melville Keck, Infantry.
 Maj. Auswell Edmund Deitsch, Infantry.
 Capt. Henry Joseph McKenney, Cavalry.
 Capt. Oscar Alonzo McGee, Cavalry.
 Capt. Casper Willis Cole, Cavalry.
 Capt. Oliver Perry Morton Hazzard, Cavalry.
 Capt. Frank Thomas McNarney, Cavalry.
 Capt. Thomas MacAllister Knox, Cavalry.
 Capt. William Remsen Taylor, Cavalry.
 Capt. John Patrick Hasson, Cavalry.
 Capt. William Egbert Wheeler MacKinlay, Cavalry.
 Capt. Gordon Johnston, Cavalry.
 Capt. William Allen Austin, Cavalry.
 Capt. Rudolph Ethelbert Smyser, Cavalry.
 Capt. Jens Erickson Stedje, Cavalry.
 Capt. John Ezra Hemphill, Cavalry.
 Capt. Otto William Rethorst, Cavalry.
 Capt. Robert Sterrett, Cavalry.
 Capt. William Bernhard Renziehausen, Cavalry.
 Capt. Emory Scott West, Cavalry.
 Capt. Ralph Carter Caldwell, Cavalry.
 Capt. Eben Swift, jr., Cavalry.
 Capt. Albert Edgar Phillips, Cavalry.
 Capt. John Alden Degen, Cavalry.
 Capt. Alvin St. Clair Perkins, Cavalry.
 Capt. Robert McFarland Barton, Cavalry.
 Capt. Walter Janatt Scott, Cavalry.
 Capt. James Edward Abbott, Cavalry.
 Capt. Roland Beverly Ellis, Cavalry.
 Capt. Selwyn Dyson Smith, Cavalry.
 Capt. George Frederick Bailey, Cavalry.
 Capt. Clarence Curtis Culver, Cavalry.
 Capt. Frederick Goodwin Turner, Cavalry.
 Capt. Frank Burch Edwards, Cavalry.
 Capt. James Perrine Barney, Cavalry.
 Capt. William Columbus Gardenhire, Cavalry.
 Maj. Joseph Cornelius Kay, Infantry.
 Capt. Benjamin Oliver Davis, Cavalry.
 Maj. Walter Chambers Jones, Infantry.
 Maj. George Ross Greene, Field Artillery.
 Maj. LaVergne L. Gregg, Infantry.
 Maj. Gustave Adolphus Wieser, Infantry.
 Maj. Bertram Page Johnson, Infantry.
 Maj. Charles Ridgely White Morison, Infantry.
 Maj. Walter Lawrence Reed, Infantry.
 Maj. Ira Franklin Fravel, Infantry.
 Maj. Ned Merrill Green, Infantry.
 Maj. James Alfred Moss, Infantry.
 Capt. Charles Frederick Leonard, Infantry.
 Capt. Franklin Potter Jackson, Infantry.
 Maj. Henry Clay Merriam, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. Robert Wilbur Collins, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. William Albert Covington, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. John Mitchell Dunn, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. Raymond Westcott Briggs, Field Artillery.
 Maj. Francis Wharton Griffin, Field Artillery.

Maj. Theodore Herman Koch, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. James Laurence Long, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. Ralph Molyneux Mitchell, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. Frederick Louis Dengler, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. Richard Howard Williams, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. Lewis Stoddard Ryan, Field Artillery.
 Maj. Kenneth Clyde Masteller, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. Tilman Campbell, Field Artillery.
 Maj. Daniel Frank Craig, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Thomas Lilley Sherburne, Cavalry.
 Maj. Joseph Matson, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. Francis Hicks Lincoln, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. William Henry Wilson, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. Augustus Bennett Warfield, Quartermaster Corps.
 Maj. Edward Dennis Powers, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. Charles Edward Nason Howard, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. Howard Lee Landers, Field Artillery.
 Maj. Claudius Milton Seaman, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. Hugh John Bedell McElgin, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. William Henry Burt, Field Artillery.
 Maj. Frederick Bernard Hennessy, Field Artillery.
 Maj. Arthur Leonard Fuller, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. Henry Rozer Casey, Quartermaster Corps.
 Maj. John Sherman Chambers, Quartermaster Corps.
 Maj. Laurin Leonard Lawson, Field Artillery.
 Maj. Morris Ernest Locke, Field Artillery.
 Maj. John William Kilbreth, Field Artillery.
 Maj. James Regan, Quartermaster Corps.
 Maj. Gilbert McKee Allen, Infantry.
 Maj. John Randolph, Infantry.
 Maj. William Hume Clendenin, Infantry.
 Maj. John Royden Kelly, Field Artillery.
 Maj. Edward Raynsford Warner McCabe, Field Artillery.
 Maj. William Gustin Ball, Quartermaster Corps.
 Maj. Walter Eugene Gunster, Infantry.
 Maj. William Richard Kendrick, Infantry.
 Maj. Horace Fennell Sykes, Infantry.
 Maj. Oliver Prescott Robinson, Infantry.
 Maj. Gerrit Van Schaick Quackenbush, Quartermaster Corps.
 Maj. Sydney Herbert Hopson, Quartermaster Corps.
 Maj. William Eugene Gillmore, Air Service.
 Maj. William Ernest Persons, Infantry.
 Maj. James Gibson Taylor, Infantry.
 Maj. Henry Clay Miller Supplee, Infantry.
 Maj. William Kern Moore, Quartermaster Corps.
 Maj. David Yulee Beckham, Finance Department.
 Maj. John Overton Steger, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. Alex McMillan Hall, Infantry.
 Maj. Elliot Caziare, Infantry.
 Maj. Richard Wilde Walker, Cavalry.
 Maj. George Augustus Franklin Trumbo, Cavalry.
 Maj. Carl C. Jones, Quartermaster Corps.
 Maj. Alfred James Booth, Infantry.
 Maj. Emery Tritle Smith, Field Artillery.
 Maj. Sydney Smith, Infantry.
 Maj. Joseph Asa Marmon, Infantry.
 Maj. James Aloysius Higgins, Infantry.
 Maj. Rex Van Den Corput, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. James Augustus Thomas, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. John Christian Ohnstad, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. James Dala Watson, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. Rinaldo Roscoe Wood, Infantry.
 Maj. Charles Davis Winn, Quartermaster Corps.
 Maj. Francis Herbert Lomax, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. James Totten, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. Wesley Wilson Knox Hamilton, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. Hugh Screven Brown, Infantry.
 Maj. Sebring Clay Megill, Signal Corps.
 Maj. Harry Graham, Air Service.
 Maj. James Hartz Bryson, Field Artillery.
 Maj. William Barlow Wallace, Infantry.
 Maj. Edward Neele Johnston, Corps of Engineers.
 Maj. Clarence Osborne Sherrill, Corps of Engineers.
 Maj. Ernest Dichmann Peek, Corps of Engineers.
 Maj. George Redfield Spalding, Corps of Engineers.
 Maj. Elliott Johnstone Dent, Corps of Engineers.
 Maj. William Goff Caples, Corps of Engineers.
 Maj. William Provines Stokey, Corps of Engineers.
 Maj. Henry Clay Jewett, Corps of Engineers.
 Maj. Wildurr Willing, Corps of Engineers.
 Maj. Benjamin Hugh Kerfoot, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. Roger Owen Mason, Field Artillery.
 Maj. William Stacy Browning, Field Artillery.
 Maj. Francis William Clark, Field Artillery.
 Capt. John Harry Neff, Infantry.

To be lieutenant colonels with rank from July 2, 1920.

Maj. Joseph Fauntleroy Barnes, Field Artillery.
 Maj. Walter Driscoll Smith, Field Artillery.
 Maj. William Pierce Ennis, Field Artillery.
 Maj. Harry Birdwhistell Jordan, Ordnance Department.
 Maj. John Taise Sayles, Cavalry.
 Maj. Frank Purdy Lahm, Air Service.

To be lieutenant colonels with rank from July 3, 1920.

Maj. Willis Grandy Peace, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. Creed Fulton Cox, Field Artillery.

To be lieutenant colonel with rank from July 10, 1920.

Maj. Robert McCandless Beck, jr., Cavalry.

To be lieutenant colonel with rank from July 11, 1920.

Maj. Dennis Hadley Currie, Field Artillery.

To be lieutenant colonels with rank from July 12, 1920.

Maj. Beverly Fielding Browne, Field Artillery.
 Maj. George Moore Russell, Cavalry.

To be lieutenant colonel with rank from July 13, 1920.

Maj. Edward Marsh Shinkle, Ordnance Department.

To be lieutenant colonels with rank from July 16, 1920.

Maj. Lewis Brown, jr., Cavalry.
 Maj. Raymond Silas Pratt, Field Artillery.
 Maj. Alfred Allen Maybach, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. Jerome Gray Pillow, Cavalry.
 Maj. Ralph Noble Hayden, Quartermaster Corps.
 Maj. Alden Farley Brewster, Field Artillery.
 Maj. John Anderson Berry, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. Leonard William Prunty, Cavalry.
 Maj. Gordon Robinson, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. Edward Harrison DeArmond, Field Artillery.

To be lieutenant colonels with rank from July 17, 1920.

Maj. Edmund Kearsley Sterling, Cavalry.
 Maj. Kerr Tunis Riggs, Cavalry.
 Maj. Carl Henry Müller, Cavalry.
 Maj. Charles Burnett, Cavalry.
 Maj. Claude Ernest Brigham, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. Walter Herbert Smith, Field Artillery.
 Maj. William Tidball, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Maj. George Hathaway Baird, Cavalry.
 Maj. William Manley Cooley, Cavalry.

To be lieutenant colonels with rank from July 18, 1920.

Maj. William Nafew Haskell, Cavalry.
 Maj. James Prentice, Coast Artillery Corps.

To be lieutenant colonel with rank from July 19, 1920.

Maj. Henry Adolphus Meyer, jr., Cavalry.

To be lieutenant colonels with rank from July 20, 1920.

Maj. Frank Keller, Cavalry.
 Maj. Guy Kent, Cavalry.

To be lieutenant colonels with rank from July 24, 1920.

Maj. Copley Enos, Cavalry.
 Maj. Norton Ellsworth Wood, Quartermaster Corps.

To be lieutenant colonel with rank from July 28, 1920.

Maj. Shepard Lawrence Pike, Infantry.

To be lieutenant colonel with rank from July 29, 1920.

Maj. George Aloysius Wiczorek, Coast Artillery Corps.

To be lieutenant colonel with rank from August 1, 1920.

Maj. Marion Somerville Battle, Coast Artillery Corps.

To be lieutenant colonel with rank from August 6, 1920.

Maj. Henry Gilmore Stahl, Infantry.

To be lieutenant colonel with rank from August 8, 1920.

Maj. Roy Carrington Kirtland, Air Service.

To be lieutenant colonels with rank from August 17, 1920.

Maj. Ernest Stephen Wheeler, Quartermaster Corps.
 Maj. Stanley Symmes Ross, Finance Department.

To be lieutenant colonel with rank from August 22, 1920.

Maj. Wallace McNamara, Infantry.

To be lieutenant colonel with rank from September 1, 1920.

Maj. Frederick Mears, Corps of Engineers, subject to examination required by law.

Maj. Alden Max Graham, Quartermaster Corps.

To be lieutenant colonel with rank from September 3, 1920.

Maj. Robert LeRoy Collins, Cavalry.

To be lieutenant colonel with rank from September 5, 1920.

Maj. Irvin Lee Hunsaker, Cavalry.

To be lieutenant colonel with rank from September 10, 1920.
 Maj. Clifton Ranney Norton, Cavalry.

To be lieutenant colonels with rank from September 15, 1920.
 Maj. Eugene Julius Ely, Finance Department.
 Maj. Charles Russell Mayo, Cavalry.

To be lieutenant colonel with rank from September 17, 1920.
 Maj. Arthur James Lynch, Quartermaster Corps.

To be lieutenant colonel with rank from September 21, 1920.
 Maj. Guy Eugene Bucker, Infantry.

To be lieutenant colonel with rank from September 22, 1920.
 Maj. Albert Stanley Fuger, Field Artillery.

To be lieutenant colonel with rank from September 28, 1920.
 Maj. Rawson Warren, Cavalry.

To be lieutenant colonel with rank from October 5, 1920.
 Maj. John Henry Read, jr., Ordnance Department.

To be lieutenant colonel with rank from October 8, 1920.
 Maj. Robert Gray Peck, Infantry.

To be lieutenant colonel with rank from October 13, 1920.
 Maj. Robert John Binford, Infantry.

To be lieutenant colonel with rank from October 17, 1920.
 Maj. John Augustus Brockman, Infantry.

To be lieutenant colonel with rank from October 19, 1920.
 Maj. Charles Conaway Burt, Coast Artillery Corps.

To be lieutenant colonel with rank from October 24, 1920.
 Maj. Sheldon Webb Anding, Infantry.

To be lieutenant colonel with rank from October 28, 1920.
 Maj. William Gaither Murchison, Infantry.

To be lieutenant colonel with rank from November 1, 1920.
 Maj. Joseph Howard Barnard, Quartermaster Corps.

To be lieutenant colonel with rank from November 3, 1920.
 Maj. Rodman Butler, Quartermaster Corps.

To be lieutenant colonel with rank from November 10, 1920.
 Maj. Howard Stanley Miller, Coast Artillery Corps.

To be lieutenant colonel with rank from November 13, 1920.
 Maj. Clarence Lininger, Cavalry.

To be lieutenant colonels with rank from November 14, 1920.
 Maj. Edward Murray Offley, Cavalry.
 Maj. John Cocke, Cavalry.
 Maj. Elvin Henry Wagner, Infantry.

To be lieutenant colonels with rank from November 16, 1920.
 Maj. John Thomas Donnelly, Cavalry.
 Maj. William Henry Menges, Finance Department.

To be lieutenant colonel with rank from November 17, 1920.
 Maj. Ronald Earle Fisher, Cavalry.

To be lieutenant colonels with rank from November 18, 1920.
 Maj. Thomas Watson Brown, Infantry.
 Maj. Otis Robert Cole, Infantry.

To be lieutenant colonel with rank from November 19, 1920.
 Maj. Charles Emery Hathaway, Cavalry.

To be lieutenant colonel with rank from November 24, 1920.
 Maj. Joseph Victor Kuznik, Cavalry.

To be lieutenant colonel with rank from November 25, 1920.
 Maj. Edward Raymond Coppock, Cavalry.

To be lieutenant colonel with rank from November 26, 1920.
 Maj. Shelby Carl Leasure, Infantry.
 Maj. Peter John Hennessey, Cavalry, to be lieutenant colonel with rank from December 14, 1920.
 Maj. Kenyon Ashe Joyce, Cavalry, to be lieutenant colonel with rank from December 16, 1920.
 Maj. Charles Frederick Herr, Infantry, to be lieutenant colonel with rank from December 19, 1920.
 Maj. Francis Joseph Behr, Coast Artillery Corps, to be lieutenant colonel with rank from December 21, 1920.
 Maj. Fred Hays Turner, Infantry, to be lieutenant colonel with rank from December 22, 1920.
 Maj. Howard Carlyle Tatum, Cavalry, to be lieutenant colonel with rank from December 23, 1920.
 Maj. Arthur George Fisher, Cavalry, to be lieutenant colonel with rank from December 25, 1920.

To be majors with rank from July 1, 1920.
 Capt. John Sherman Chambers, Infantry.
 Capt. James Regan, Infantry.
 Capt. Gilbert McKee Allen, Infantry.
 Capt. John Randolph, Infantry.

Capt. William Hume Clendenin, Infantry.
 Capt. Edward Raynsford Warner McCabe, Field Artillery.
 Capt. William Gustin Ball, Infantry.
 Capt. Walter Eugene Gunster, Infantry.
 Capt. William Richard Kendrick, Infantry.
 Capt. Horace Fennell Sykes, Infantry.
 Capt. Oliver Prescott Robinson, Infantry.
 Capt. Gerrit Van Schaick Quackenbush, Infantry.
 Capt. Sydney Herbert Hopson, Infantry.
 Capt. William Eugene Gillmore, Infantry.
 Capt. William Ernest Persons, Infantry.
 Capt. James Gibson Taylor, Infantry.
 Capt. Henry Clay Miller Supplee, Infantry.
 Capt. John Overton Steger, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Alex McMillan Hall, Infantry.
 Capt. Elliot Caziarc, Infantry, since retired from active service.

Capt. Richard Wilde Walker, Cavalry.
 Capt. George Augustus Franklin Trumbo, Cavalry.
 Capt. Carl C. Jones, Infantry.
 Capt. Alfred James Booth, Infantry.
 Capt. Sydney Smith, Infantry.
 Capt. Joseph Asa Marmon, Infantry.
 Capt. James Aloysius Higgins, Infantry.
 Capt. Rex Van Den Corput, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. James Augustus Thomas, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. John Christian Olmstead, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. James Dala Watson, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Rinaldo Roscoe Wood, Infantry.
 Capt. Charles Davis Winn, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Francis Herbert Lomax, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. James Totten, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Wesley Wilson Knox Hamilton, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Hugh Screven Brown, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Sebring Clay Megill, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Harry Graham, Infantry.
 Capt. William Barlow Wallace, Infantry.
 Capt. Benjamin Hugh Kerfoot, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Francis William Clark, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Harry Birdwhistell Jordan, Cavalry.
 Capt. John Taise Sayles, Cavalry.
 Capt. Frank Purdy Lahm, Cavalry.
 Capt. Willis Grandy Peace, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Robert McCandless Beck, jr., Cavalry.
 Capt. George Moore Russell, Cavalry.
 Capt. Edward Marsh Shinkle, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Lewis Brown, jr., Cavalry.
 Capt. Alfred Allen Maybach, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Jerome Gray Pillow, Cavalry.
 Capt. Ralph Noble Hayden, Cavalry.
 Capt. John Anderson Berry, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Leonard William Prunty, Cavalry.
 Capt. Gordon Robinson, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Edmund Kearsley Sterling, Cavalry.
 Capt. Kerr Tunis Riggs, Cavalry.
 Capt. Carl Henry Müller, Cavalry.
 Capt. Charles Burnett, Cavalry.
 Capt. Claude Ernest Brigham, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. William Tidball, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. George Hathaway Baird, Cavalry.
 Capt. William Manley Cooley, Cavalry.
 Capt. William Nafew Haskell, Cavalry.
 Capt. James Prentice, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Henry Adolphus Meyer, jr., Cavalry.
 Capt. Frank Keller, Cavalry.
 Capt. Guy Kent, Cavalry.
 Capt. Copley Enos, Cavalry.
 Capt. Shepard Lawrence Pike, Infantry.
 Capt. George Aloysius Wiczorek, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Marion Somerville Battle, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Henry Gilmore Stahl, Infantry.
 Capt. Roy Carrington Kirtland, Infantry.
 Capt. Stanley Symmes Ross, Finance Department.
 Capt. Wallace McNamara, Infantry.
 Capt. Frederick Mears, Cavalry, subject to examination required by law.

Capt. Alden Max Graham, Cavalry.
 Capt. Robert LeRoy Collins, Cavalry.
 Capt. Irvin Lee Hunsaker, Cavalry.
 Capt. Clifton Ranney Norton, Cavalry.
 Capt. Eugene Julius Ely, Cavalry.
 Capt. Charles Russell Mayo, Cavalry.
 Capt. Arthur James Lynch, Cavalry.
 Capt. Guy Eugene Bucker, Infantry.
 Capt. Rawson Warren, Cavalry.
 Capt. John Henry Read, jr., Cavalry.

Capt. Robert Gray Peck, Infantry.
 Capt. Robert John Binford, Infantry.
 Capt. John Augustus Brockman, Infantry.
 Capt. Charles Conaway Burt, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Sheldon Webb Anding, Infantry.
 Capt. William Gaither Murchison, Infantry.
 Capt. Joseph Howard Barnard, Cavalry.
 Capt. Rodman Butler, Cavalry.
 Capt. Howard Stanley Miller, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Clarence Lininger, Cavalry.
 Capt. Edward Murray Offley, Cavalry.
 Capt. John Cocke, Cavalry.
 Capt. Elvin Henry Wagner, Infantry.
 Capt. John Thomas Donnelly, Cavalry.
 Capt. William Henry Menges, Finance Department.
 Capt. Ronald Earle Fisher, Cavalry.
 Capt. Thomas Watson Brown, Infantry.
 Capt. Otis Robert Cole, Infantry.
 Capt. Charles Emery Hathaway, Cavalry.
 Capt. Joseph Victor Kuznik, Cavalry.
 Capt. Edward Raymond Coppock, Cavalry.
 Capt. Shelby Carl Leasure, Infantry.
 Capt. Peter John Hennessey, Cavalry.
 Capt. Kenyon Ashe Joyce, Cavalry.
 Capt. Charles Frederick Herr, Infantry.
 Capt. Francis Joseph Behr, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Fred Hays Turner, Infantry.
 Capt. Howard Carlyle Tatum, Cavalry.
 Capt. Arthur George Fisher, Cavalry.
 Capt. Walter Krueger, Infantry.
 Capt. Asa Leon Singleton, Infantry.
 Capt. Arthur LeRoy Bump, Infantry.
 Capt. Willis Edward Mills, Infantry.
 Capt. George Grunert, Cavalry.
 Capt. Harry Westervelt Gregg, Infantry.
 Capt. William Rivers Pope, Cavalry.
 Capt. Staley Alfred Campbell, Infantry.
 Capt. John Rowe Brewer, Infantry.
 Capt. Olney Place, Cavalry.
 Capt. Leo Asa Dewey, Infantry.
 Capt. John Pope McAdams, Infantry.
 Capt. Thomas Hood Cunningham, Cavalry.
 Capt. John Robert Musgrave, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Sidney Derby Maize, Cavalry.
 Capt. Richard Wetherill, Infantry.
 Capt. Hartman Lewis Butler, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. John Bryson Barnes, Infantry.
 Capt. Thomas Taylor Duke, Infantry.
 Capt. Harry Arthur Wells, Infantry.
 Capt. Ralph Middleton Parker, Cavalry.
 Capt. George Warren Harris, Infantry.
 Capt. Edward Gregg McCleave, Infantry.
 Capt. Pat M. Stevens, Infantry.
 Capt. William Holt Peek, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. George Steele Gillis, Infantry.
 Capt. John Hastings Howard, Cavalry.
 Capt. John Joshua Fulmer, Infantry.
 Capt. Joseph Irving McMullen, Cavalry.
 Capt. Matt Combes Bristol, Cavalry.
 Capt. Kelton Lyon Pepper, Infantry.
 Capt. Francis Cassius Endicott, Infantry.
 Capt. Horace Nathaniel Munro, Cavalry.
 Capt. Thomas Pitcher Bernard, Cavalry.
 Capt. Daniel D. Thompkins, Cavalry.
 Capt. Clarence Anderson Dougherty, Cavalry.
 Capt. Henry Hossfeld, Infantry.
 Capt. John Jay Mudgett, Infantry.
 Capt. Isaac Samuel Martin, Cavalry.
 Capt. Channing Edmonds Delaplane, Infantry.
 Capt. Laurance Oldham Mathews, Infantry.
 Capt. George R. Somerville, Cavalry.
 Capt. Seth William Cook, Cavalry.
 Capt. Milton Garfield Holliday, Cavalry.
 Capt. Robert Rogers Love, Cavalry.
 Capt. Thorne Strayer, Infantry.
 Capt. Francis Buck Eastman, Infantry.
 Capt. Kneeland Sparrow Snow, Infantry.
 Capt. Robert Gaither Caldwell, Infantry.
 Capt. Hugh Almer Parker, Infantry.
 Capt. Charles Wesley Tillotson, Infantry.
 Capt. Will Dunbar Wills, Infantry.
 Capt. William Conrad Stoll, Infantry.
 Capt. Ira Austin Smith, Infantry.
 Capt. James Edwin Ware, Infantry.
 Capt. James Eveleth Wilson, Coast Artillery Corps.

Capt. William James Davis, Infantry.
 Capt. John Fleming Clapham, Infantry.
 Capt. William Arden Alfante, Infantry.
 Capt. Daniel Andrew Nolan, Infantry.
 Capt. Walter Herbert Neill, Cavalry.
 Capt. Edmund Anthony Buchanan, Cavalry.
 Capt. Benjamin Delahaut Foulis, Infantry.
 Capt. Roy Wilson Ashbrook, Infantry.
 Capt. Ralph Hill Leavitt, Infantry.
 Capt. Goodwin Compton, Infantry.
 Capt. Launcelot Marmaduke Purcell, Infantry.
 Capt. James Edmund McDonald, Infantry.
 Capt. Carl Frederick von dem Bussche, Infantry.
 Capt. Albert Louis Rhoades, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Sam Pruitt Herren, Infantry.
 Capt. Fay Warrington Brabson, Infantry.
 Capt. Royden Eugene Beebe, Infantry.
 Capt. Edward Appleton Keyes, Cavalry.
 Capt. John Gano Winter, Cavalry.
 Capt. William James O'Loughlin, Infantry.
 Capt. Herbert Edward Mann, Cavalry.
 Capt. Orlando Gray Palmer, Cavalry.
 Capt. Francis Augustus Ruggles, Cavalry.
 Capt. Henry Tilghman Bull, Cavalry.
 Capt. Girard Lindsley McEntee, Infantry.
 Capt. Charles Keller, Infantry.
 Capt. Howard Russell Smalley, Cavalry.
 Capt. John Scott, Infantry.
 Capt. Smith Aaron Harris, Infantry.
 Capt. Noble James Wiley, Infantry.
 Capt. James Pryor Castleman, Cavalry.
 Capt. George Catlett Marshall, jr., Infantry.
 Capt. Talbot Smith, Cavalry.
 Capt. Frank Edwin Davis, Cavalry.
 Capt. William Wallace Overton, Cavalry.
 Capt. Samuel Turner Mackall, Infantry.
 Capt. Walter Campbell Short, Infantry.
 Capt. Austin Myron Pardee, Infantry.
 Capt. Frank Fanning Jewett, Infantry.
 Capt. William Frederick Christian Jepson, Infantry.
 Capt. Augustus Francis Dannemiller, Infantry.
 Capt. Alfred Asa Hickox, Infantry.
 Capt. Samuel Greaner Talbot, Infantry.
 Capt. John Ernest Green, Infantry.
 Capt. Jason Marion Walling, Infantry.
 Capt. William Elmer Murray, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Norris Stayton, Quartermaster Corps.
 Capt. George Allen Taylor, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Ralph Emerson Herring, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Houston Bales Parrott, Philippine Scouts.
 Capt. Glen Fay Jenks, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Edmund Turner Weisel, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Clarence Beaumont Ross, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Richard Henry Jordan, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. William Storrs Bowen, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. James Brewster Taylor, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Brainerd Taylor, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Emmet Roland Harris, Cavalry.
 Capt. Avery John Cooper, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Frank Geere, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. George Leftwich Wertenbaker, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Walter Campbell Baker, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. George Percy Hawes, jr., Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Richard Irving McKenney, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. John Victor Spring, jr., Cavalry.
 Capt. Charles Albert Clark, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Frank Charles Wood, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry.
 Capt. Aristides Moreno, Infantry.
 Capt. William Lay Patterson, Infantry.
 Capt. Charles Edward Wheatley, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Crispulo Pataje, Philippine Scouts.
 Capt. William Paterson, Coast Artillery Corps, since retired from active service.
 Capt. Earl Briscoe, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Charles Almon Hunt, Infantry.
 Capt. Gilbert Henry Stewart, Infantry.
 Capt. Wade Hampton Carpenter, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Adam Floy Casad, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. John Epps Munroe, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. John Cargill Pegram, Cavalry.
 Capt. Harry Lumsden Hodges, Cavalry.
 Capt. Edward Jay Moran, Infantry.
 Capt. Victor Sidney Foster, Cavalry.
 Capt. Walter King Wilson, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. John Preston Terrell, Coast Artillery Corps.

- Capt. Myron Sidney Crissy, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Oscar Foley, Cavalry.
 Capt. Frederick Dudley Griffith, jr., Cavalry.
 Capt. Albert Bowdre Dockery, Cavalry.
 Capt. Henry Edmestoune Mitchell, Cavalry.
 Capt. Charles McHenry Eby, Cavalry.
 Capt. William Henry Cowles, Cavalry.
 Capt. Henry Meredith Nelly, Infantry.
 Capt. Frederick Frasier Black, Infantry.
 Capt. William Alexander McCain, Cavalry.
 Capt. John Knowles Herr, Cavalry.
 Capt. Joseph Fulton Taulbee, Cavalry.
 Capt. James Marcellus Hobson, jr., Infantry, subject to examination required by law.
 Capt. David Henry Bower, Infantry.
 Capt. Hiram Marshal Cooper, Infantry.
 Capt. Troup Miller, Cavalry.
 Capt. Benjamin Franklin Miller, Infantry.
 Capt. William Waller Edwards, Cavalry.
 Capt. John Alexander Barry, Cavalry.
 Capt. William Whitelaw Gordon, Cavalry.
 Capt. Frank Leslie Pyle, Philippine Scouts.
 Capt. Walter Osgood Boswell, Infantry.
 Capt. Harold Burgess Johnson, Cavalry.
 Capt. Malcolm Peters Andruss, Coast Artillery.
 Capt. Gullelmus Villard Heidt, Infantry.
 Capt. Albert Hecker Mueller, Cavalry.
 Capt. Samuel James Sutherland, Infantry.
 Capt. Franc Lecocq, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Emory Sherwood Adams, Infantry.
 Capt. Ralph Willard Drury, Infantry.
 Capt. John Carlyle Fairfax, Infantry.
 Capt. Fred Charles Miller, Infantry.
 Capt. Walter Joseph Büttgenbach, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Allan Francis McLean, Cavalry.
 Capt. Charles Leslie Mitchell, Infantry.
 Capt. Robert John West, Infantry.
 Capt. Herman Stahlschmidt Dilworth, Cavalry.
 Capt. Odiorne Hawks Sampson, Infantry.
 Capt. Albert Hardman, Infantry.
 Capt. Frank Blair Kobes, Cavalry.
 Capt. Norman Harry Davis, Cavalry.
 Capt. Hans Oscar Olson, Infantry.
 Capt. Alfred Brandt, Infantry.
 Capt. Charles Augustine Thuis, Infantry.
 Capt. Claremont Aymar Donaldson, Infantry.
 Capt. Franklin Thomas Burt, Infantry.
 Capt. Townsend Whelen, Infantry.
 Capt. Samuel Sumner Bryant, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry.
 Capt. Charles Smith Hamilton, Infantry.
 Capt. John Speed Davis, Infantry, since retired from active service.
 Capt. Oscar Kemp Tolley, Infantry.
 Capt. Joseph Fulton Ware, Infantry.
 Capt. Harry Lightfoot Jordan, Infantry.
 Capt. Dean Halford, Infantry.
 Capt. Ralph Willcox Kingman, Infantry.
 Capt. Donald Davie Hay, Infantry, subject to examination required by law.
 Capt. George Watkins Ewell, Infantry.
 Capt. Claire Raymond Bennett, Infantry.
 Capt. Bowers Davis, Infantry.
 Capt. John McEwen Pruyn, Infantry.
 Capt. Henry Wyatt Fleet, Infantry.
 Capt. Charles Gates Sturtevant, Infantry.
 Capt. Francis Henry Burr, Infantry.
 Capt. John Chowning Ashburn, Infantry.
 Capt. Robert Truman Phinney, Infantry.
 Capt. Charles Edward Terry Lull, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Charles Haynes Mason, Infantry.
 Capt. Nicholas William Campanole, Infantry.
 Capt. John Gordon Macomb, Infantry.
 Capt. Lewis Worthington Moseley, Infantry.
 Capt. Walter William Merrill, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Reginald Heber Kelley, Infantry.
 Capt. Claude Newman Feamster, Infantry.
 Capt. Joseph Oswald Mauborgne, Infantry.
 Capt. Joseph Michael Cummins, Infantry.
 Capt. Thomas Ceborn Musgrave, Infantry.
 Capt. Converse Rising Lewis, Infantry.
 Capt. Charles Telford, Cavalry.
 Capt. Levi Galloway Brown, Cavalry.
 Capt. Owen Glenn Collins, Quartermaster Corps.
 Capt. Frederic Harrison Smith, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Olan Cecil Aleshire, Cavalry.
 Capt. Frederick Ernest Shnyder, Cavalry.
 Capt. George Arthur Lynch, Infantry.
 Capt. George Wilbur Cocheu, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Charles Herman Patterson, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Lewis Turtle, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Clifford Jones, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Louis Cass Brinton, jr., Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Thomas Fraley Van Natta, jr., Cavalry.
 Capt. James Andrew Mars, Cavalry.
 Capt. Quinn Gray, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Robert Morgan Lyon, Infantry.
 Capt. John Carter Montgomery, Cavalry.
 Capt. Louis Robinson Dice, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. William Mechling Colvin, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Francis Hamilton Farnum, Infantry.
 Capt. Benjamin Edwards Grey, Infantry.
 Capt. Elvid Hunt, Infantry.
 Capt. Dorsey Read Rodney, Cavalry.
 Capt. Alexander Mortimer Milton, Cavalry.
 Capt. Francis Maurice Hinkle, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Benjamin Franklin McClellan, Infantry, subject to examination required by law.
 Capt. Campbell Blackshear Hodges, Infantry.
 Capt. Jacob Winfield Scott Wuest, Infantry.
 Capt. Max Bruce Garber, Infantry.
 Capt. Corbit Strickland Hoffman, Infantry.
 Capt. Stephen Wilson Winfree, Cavalry.
 Capt. Ephriam Foster Graham, Cavalry.
 Capt. George Francis Rozelle, jr., Infantry.
 Capt. Arthur Emmett Ahrends, Infantry.
 Capt. Charles Franklin Severson, Infantry.
 Capt. Harry Surgisson Grier, Infantry.
 Capt. Reuben Chapman Taylor, Infantry.
 Capt. Charles Beatty Moore, Infantry.
 Capt. Clark Lynn, Infantry.
 Capt. Cornelius Stockmar Bendel, Infantry.
 Capt. Ben Frazer Ristine, Infantry.
 Capt. Albert Gilmor, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Stuart Ainslee Howard, Infantry.
 Capt. John Francis Franklin, Infantry.
 Capt. William Cissna Russell, Infantry.
 Capt. Roland Wallace Boughton, Infantry.
 Capt. John Southworth Upham, Infantry.
 Capt. Irving Monroe Madison, Infantry.
 Capt. Ellery Farmer, Infantry.
 Capt. Everett Newton Bowman, Infantry.
 Capt. Homer Neill Preston, Infantry.
 Capt. Jesse Gaston, Infantry.
 Capt. Edward Aloysius Brown, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. William Franklin Harrell, Infantry.
 Capt. George Edgar Nelson, Cavalry.
 Capt. Jesse Duncan Elliott, Infantry.
 Capt. Edward Himmelwright Tarbutton, Infantry.
 Capt. Carroll Borden Hodges, Infantry.
 Capt. Daniel Murray Cheston, jr., Infantry.
 Capt. James Madison Churchill, Infantry.
 Capt. Philip Haxall Bagby, Infantry.
 Capt. Luther Rice James, Infantry.
 Capt. Andrew Davis Chaffin, Infantry.
 Capt. Frederick Wegener Boschen, Infantry.
 Capt. Emil Engel, Cavalry.
 Capt. Louis Farrell, Infantry.
 Capt. Charles Otto Schudt, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Emmett Addis, Cavalry.
 Capt. Harry Lazelle King, Cavalry.
 Capt. William Franklin Robinson, jr., Infantry.
 Capt. John James Burleigh, Infantry.
 Capt. Arthur Gerald Hixon, Cavalry.
 Capt. Augustine Aloysius Hofmann, Infantry.
 Capt. James Blyth, Infantry.
 Capt. Edwin Gunner, Infantry.
 Capt. Resolve Potter Palmer, Infantry.
 Capt. Edward Eugene McCammon, Infantry.
 Capt. Philip Remington, Infantry.
 Capt. Charles Henry Rich, Infantry.
 Capt. Paul Calkins Potter, Infantry.
 Capt. Albert Thurston Rich, Infantry.
 Capt. David Perry Wood, Infantry.
 Capt. Charles Bean Amory, jr., Cavalry.
 Capt. Walton Goodwin, jr., Cavalry.
 Capt. Phillip Bradley Peyton, Infantry.
 Capt. Karl Truesdell, Infantry.
 Capt. Frederick Brahan Terrell, Infantry.
 Capt. Mark Lorin Ireland, Coast Artillery Corps.

Capt. Charles Avery Dravo, Infantry.
 Capt. Charles Russell Alley, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. James Garfield McIlroy, Infantry.
 Capt. Vaughn Washington Cooper, Cavalry.
 Capt. Chauncey Lee Fenton, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Lucian Barclay Moody, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Paul Delmont Bunker, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Donald Cowan McDonald, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Fulton Quintus Cincinnatus Gardner, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Robert Charlwood Richardson, jr., Cavalry.
 Capt. Robert Madison Campbell, Cavalry.
 Capt. Jay Leland Benedict, Infantry.
 Capt. Philip Henry Worcester, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Charles Thomas Smart, Infantry.
 Capt. George Bowditch Hunter, Cavalry.
 Capt. Joseph Warren Stilwell, Infantry.
 Capt. James Kerr Crain, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Carr Wilson Waller, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Richard James Herman, Infantry.
 Capt. David McCandless McKell, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Matthew Arthur Cross, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Henning Ferdinand Colley, Coast Artillery Corps, since retired from active service.
 Capt. Edward Lorenzo Hooper, Infantry.
 Capt. Albert Howell Barkley, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Stanley Koch, Cavalry.
 Capt. Irving Joseph Phillipson, Infantry.
 Capt. Edmund Bristol Gregory, Infantry.
 Capt. Wilber Alexander Blain, Infantry.
 Capt. Walter Singles, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Stephen Clark Reynolds, Cavalry.
 Capt. William Vaulx Carter, Cavalry.
 Capt. Gordon Rives Catts, Infantry.
 Capt. Henry Conger Pratt, Cavalry.
 Capt. Ursa Milner Diller, Infantry.
 Capt. Rollo Fred Anderson, Coast Artillery Corps, since retired from active service.
 Capt. Edwin Butcher, Infantry.
 Capt. Russell Vernon Venable, Infantry.
 Capt. Arthur James Davis, Infantry.
 Capt. Kinzie Bates Edmunds, Cavalry.
 Capt. Martin Christian Wise, Infantry.
 Capt. Andrew Jackson White, Infantry.
 Capt. Walter Scott Drysdale, Infantry, subject to examination required by law.
 Capt. Edward Ellis Farnsworth, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Charles Andrew Meals, Infantry.
 Capt. Matthew Henry Thomlinson, Infantry.
 Capt. Joseph Alexander Atkins, Infantry.
 Capt. Charles Fullington Thompson, Infantry.
 Capt. Augustus Bissell Van Wormer, Infantry.
 Capt. Thomas Leslie Crystal, Infantry.
 Capt. James Joseph O'Hara, Cavalry.
 Capt. Albert Courtney Wimberly, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Arthur Dryhurst Budd, Infantry.
 Capt. Ralph Rigby Glass, Infantry.
 Capt. Erle Martin Wilson, Infantry.
 Capt. Merrill Ellicott Spalding, Infantry.
 Capt. Joseph James Grace, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Ray Weber Holderness, Cavalry.
 Capt. John Donald Burnett, Infantry.
 Capt. Joseph Alexander McAndrew, Infantry.
 Capt. Richard Rembert Pickering, Infantry.
 Capt. Lowe Abeel McClure, Infantry.
 Capt. James Scott Greene, Cavalry.
 Capt. Gerald Clark Brant, Cavalry.
 Capt. Clement Hale Wright, Infantry.
 Capt. William Ross Scott, Infantry.
 Capt. William Washington Harris, jr., Infantry.
 Capt. Napoleon William Riley, Infantry.
 Capt. Otto Ludwick Brunzell, Field Artillery.
 Capt. George Carson Lawrason, Cavalry.
 Capt. Robert Pattison Harbold, Infantry.
 Capt. James Barton Woolnough, Infantry.
 Capt. Innis Palmer Swift, Cavalry.
 Capt. Arthur Harrison Wilson, Cavalry.
 Capt. Walter Scott Fulton, Infantry.
 Capt. Sherburne Whipple, Infantry.
 Capt. Harry Hawley, Infantry.
 Capt. Thomas Norton Gimperling, Infantry.
 Capt. Hugh Lawson Walthall, Infantry.
 Capt. John Buchanan Richardson, Infantry.
 Capt. Anton Caesar Cron, Infantry.

Capt. Jaime Nadal, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry.
 Capt. Oscar Winslow Hoop, Infantry.
 Capt. John Clark Moore, Infantry.
 Capt. William Frederick Pearson, Infantry.
 Capt. James Alexander Ulio, Infantry.
 Capt. Frank Moorman, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Harry Harrison Bissell, Infantry.
 Capt. Charles Bernadou Elliott, Infantry.
 Capt. John Bunyan Corbly, Infantry.
 Capt. Joseph Lybrand Topham, jr., Infantry.
 Capt. Charles Lewis Sampson, Infantry.
 Capt. John Marshall True, Infantry.
 Capt. Bruce Robinson Campbell, Infantry.
 Capt. John Charles French, Infantry.
 Capt. Benjamin Banatt McCroskey, Infantry.
 Capt. John Walter Downer, Field Artillery.
 Capt. James Hatch Van Horn, Infantry.
 Capt. Albert Benjamin Kaempfer, Infantry.
 Capt. Forrest Elmer Overholser, Infantry.
 Capt. Charles Winder Mason, Infantry.
 Capt. Loren Chester Grieves, Infantry.
 Capt. Henry Carlos Rexach, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry.
 Capt. Eduardo Iriarte, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry.
 Capt. William Thomas Carpenter, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Teofilo Marxuach, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry.
 Capt. Clifton Monroe Spears, Philippine Scouts.
 Capt. Benjamin Mart Bailey, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Frank Huntington Phipps, jr., Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Thomas Duncan, Air Service.
 Capt. William Perkins Currier, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Ambrose Robert Emery, Infantry.
 Capt. Edmund Clivious Waddill, Infantry.
 Capt. Allen Samuel Fletcher, Philippine Scouts.
 Capt. Thomas Marshall Spaulding, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Rolland Webster Case, Infantry.
 Capt. Norman Foster Ramsey, Infantry.
 Capt. Benjamin Henderson Lorne Williams, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. LeRoy Bartlett, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Robert Collins Eddy, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. George Dillman, Cavalry.
 Capt. DeWitt Clinton Tucker Grubbs, Infantry.
 Capt. James Frederick Walker, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Thomas West Hammond, Infantry.
 Capt. Ellery Willis Niles, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Calvin Pearl Titus, Infantry.
 Capt. Philip John Radcliffe Kiehl, Cavalry.
 Capt. Adelno Gibson, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. John Lee Holcombe, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Charles Lewis Scott, Cavalry.
 Capt. James Saye Duesenbury, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Lloyd Burns Magruder, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Robert Henry Lewis, Field Artillery.
 Capt. William Charles Miller, Infantry.
 Capt. Sidney Howland Guthrie, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Ralph Talbot, jr., Cavalry.
 Capt. William Nicholas Hensley, jr., Cavalry.
 Capt. Arthur Willis Lane, Infantry.
 Capt. Henry Tacitus Burgin, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Nathan Horowitz, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Bernard Lentz, Infantry.
 Capt. Clifford Lee Corbin, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Berkeley Thorne Merchant, Cavalry.
 Capt. Frederick Coleman Test, Infantry.
 Capt. Owen Stedman Albright, Infantry.
 Capt. Fred Hendrickson Baird, Infantry.
 Capt. Hugh Hunt Broadhurst, Cavalry.
 Capt. Clifford Cabell Early, Infantry.
 Capt. Arthur William Holderness, Cavalry.
 Capt. George Frank Waugh, Infantry.
 Capt. Louis Albert O'Donnell, Cavalry.
 Capt. Allan Rutherford, Infantry.
 Capt. Joseph Ray Davis, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Oscar Arden Russell, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Avery Duane Cummings, Infantry.
 Capt. Charles Smith Caffery, Infantry.
 Capt. Louis Albert Kunzig, Infantry.
 Capt. John Pearson Bubb, Infantry.
 Capt. Clarence Andrew Mitchell, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. John Roy Starkey, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Joseph Edward Barzynski, Infantry.
 Capt. Ralph Dwight Bates, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Ben Waller Feild, Infantry.
 Capt. Bloxham Ward, Infantry.

Capt. Paul Hedrick Clark, Infantry.
 Capt. Thomas Hixon Lowe, Infantry.
 Capt. Torrey Borden Maghee, Infantry.
 Capt. William Whitehead West, jr., Cavalry.
 Capt. George Washington Maddox, Infantry.
 Capt. Walter Eldridge Pridgen, Infantry.
 Capt. James Wilson Hemphill Reisinger, jr., Infantry.
 Capt. Rupert Algernon Dunford, Infantry.
 Capt. Charles Carr Bankhead, Infantry.
 Capt. Michael E. Sliney, Philippine Scouts.
 Capt. Fred Damman, Philippine Scouts.
 Capt. William Greene Carter, Philippine Scouts.
 Capt. Henry Roland Smalley, Cavalry.
 Capt. Edward Joseph Cullen, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Ira Longanecker, Infantry.
 Capt. William Robert McCleary, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Robert Blaine, Cavalry.
 Capt. Frederick Julius Ostermann, Infantry.
 Capt. William James Connolly, Infantry.
 Capt. Everett Darius Barlow, jr., Infantry.
 Capt. Lawrence Edward Hohl, Infantry.
 Capt. James Griffin Boswell, Infantry, since retired from active service.
 Capt. James Macdonald Lockett, Infantry.
 Capt. Felix Emmanuelli, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry.
 Capt. Pascual Lopez, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry.
 Capt. Daniel Rodriguez, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry.
 Capt. George Harry Wright, Philippine Scouts.
 Capt. Richard Coke Burleson, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Lloyd Patzloff Horsfall, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Charles Gearhart Mettler, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Charles Bhaer Gatewood, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Joseph Halley Pelot, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Morgan Lewis Brett, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Forrest Estey Williford, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Earl McFarland, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Joseph Andrew Green, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Alexander Garland Pendleton, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Jonathan Mayhew Wainwright, Cavalry.
 Capt. John Cleves Henderson, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Charles Alexander Lewis, Infantry.
 Capt. Adna Romanza Chaffee, Cavalry.
 Capt. Edward White Wildrick, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Paul Revere Manchester, Infantry.
 Capt. Alexander Garfield Gillespie, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Dawson Olmstead, Finance Department.
 Capt. Byard Sneed, Infantry.
 Capt. George Williamson DeArmond, Cavalry.
 Capt. John George Quekemeyer, Cavalry.
 Capt. Frank Maxwell Andrews, Cavalry.
 Capt. Oscar Westover, Infantry.
 Capt. John Sedgwick Pratt, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Joseph Choate King, Cavalry.
 Capt. Martyn Hall Shute, Infantry.
 Capt. George Gordon Bartlett, Infantry.
 Capt. Henry Black Clagett, Infantry.
 Capt. Clyde Rush Abraham, Infantry.
 Capt. Pierre Victor Kieffer, Field Artillery.
 Capt. George Harris Paine, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Donald Allister Robinson, Cavalry.
 Capt. Rene Edward de Russey Hoyle, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Philip Mathews, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Richard Herbert Jacob, Infantry.
 Capt. Ralph Allen Jones, Infantry.
 Capt. Horace Fletcher Spurgin, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Hugo D. Selton, Infantry.
 Capt. Max Akin Elser, Infantry.
 Capt. George Rivers Byrd, Infantry.
 Capt. William Torbert MacMillan, Infantry.
 Capt. Eston Murray Barker, Philippine Scouts.
 Capt. Jacob Earl Fickel, Infantry.
 Capt. Jesse Wright Boyd, Infantry.
 Capt. Ebenezer George Beuret, Infantry.
 Capt. Bruce La Mar Burch, Cavalry.
 Capt. Rush Blodgett Lincoln, Infantry.
 Capt. Edgar Mason Whiting, Cavalry.
 Capt. William Fletcher Sharp, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Walter Francis Llewellyn Hartigan, Infantry.
 Capt. Bruce Magruder, Infantry.
 Capt. George Herman Huddleson, Infantry.
 Capt. Edward Goff Elliott, Cavalry.
 Capt. Guy Herbert Wyman, Cavalry.
 Capt. Verne Raymond Bell, Cavalry.
 Capt. Henry Welles Baird, Cavalry.
 Capt. Harry Hall Pritchett, Infantry.
 Capt. Alexander Hamilton Jones, Cavalry.
 Capt. Edgar Lee Field, Infantry.
 Capt. Jere Baxter, Infantry.
 Capt. Charles Louis Stevenson, Cavalry.
 Capt. Frank Kirby Chapin, Cavalry.
 Capt. Lloyd Ralston Fredendall, Infantry.
 Capt. Rowan Palmer Lemly, Infantry.
 Capt. Frank Thorp, jr., Field Artillery.
 Capt. Albert Ellicott Brown, Infantry.
 Capt. John George Donovan, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Guy L. Gearhart, Air Service.
 Capt. Leroy Pierce Collins, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Ballard Lyerly, Field Artillery.
 Capt. George Albert Wildrick, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Allen Kimberly, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Thomas Aquilla Clark, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Phillip Woodfin Booker, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Thomas Lee Coles, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. John Boursiquat Rose, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Charles Tillman Harris, jr., Field Artillery.
 Capt. Maxwell Murray, Field Artillery.
 Capt. William Edgar Shedd, jr., Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Royal Kemp Greene, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Howard Kendall Loughry, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Robert Price Glassburn, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Harry Keneth Rutherford, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Paul Jones Horton, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Fred Taylor Cruse, Field Artillery.
 Capt. James Preston Marley, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Robert Arthur, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. John Patrick Keller, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Lucian Dent Booth, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Henry Lee Watson, Cavalry.
 Capt. Murray Blight Rush, Cavalry.
 Capt. Waldo Charles Potter, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Henry Henderson Pfeil, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Thurman Harrison Bane, Air Service.
 Capt. Clyde Leslie Eastman, Infantry.
 Capt. Jesse Cyrus Drain, Infantry.
 Capt. Alexander Wheeler Chilton, Infantry.
 Capt. William Eric Morrison, Infantry.
 Capt. Donald James MacLachlan, Infantry.
 Capt. Charles Henry Rice, Infantry.
 Capt. Melvin Guy Paris, Infantry.
 Capt. Alexander William Maish, Infantry.
 Capt. William Jackson McCaughey, Infantry.
 Capt. Eugene Ross Householder, Infantry.
 Capt. James Gilbert Taylor, Infantry.
 Capt. Eugene Santschi, jr., Infantry.
 Capt. William Addleman Ganoe, Infantry.
 Capt. Elmer Franklin Rice, Infantry.
 Capt. Augustine Warner Robins, Cavalry.
 Capt. William Ducachet Geary, Cavalry.
 Capt. Emil Pehr Pierson, Cavalry.
 Capt. Clark Porter Chandler, Cavalry.
 Capt. John Walton Lang, Infantry.
 Capt. George Thomas Everett, Infantry.
 Capt. Henry Harley Arnold, Infantry.
 Capt. Walter Raymond Wheeler, Infantry.
 Capt. George Frederick Ney Dailey, Infantry.
 Capt. Richard Huntington Kimball, Cavalry.
 Capt. Abbott Boone, Cavalry.
 Capt. Barton Kyle Yount, Infantry.
 Capt. Denham Bohart Crafton, Infantry.
 Capt. William Lewis Moose, jr., Cavalry.
 Capt. Frederick Story Snyder, Cavalry.
 Capt. William Elliot Selbie, Infantry.
 Capt. William Carroll Christy, Cavalry.
 Capt. Sloan Doak, Cavalry.
 Capt. John Logan Jenkins, Infantry.
 Capt. Charles Henry White, Infantry.
 Capt. Alvin Gustav Gutensohn, Infantry.
 Capt. Stanley Livingston James, Infantry.
 Capt. John Stephen Sullivan, Infantry.
 Capt. Leland Wadsworth, jr., Cavalry.
 Capt. David Grover Cleveland Garrison, Infantry.
 Capt. James Lawton Collins, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Evan Elias Lewis, Infantry.
 Capt. William Caldwell McChord, Cavalry.
 Capt. William Rudicil Henry, Cavalry.
 Capt. James Howard Laubach, Infantry.
 Capt. George Richard Harrison, Infantry.
 Capt. Ralph Wayne Dusenbury, Infantry.
 Capt. Thomas Charles Spencer, Infantry.
 Capt. Robert Mercer Cheney, Cavalry.

Capt. Fauntley Muse Miller, Infantry.
 Capt. Ray Corson Hill, Infantry.
 Capt. Thomas Mayne Reid Herron, Infantry.
 Capt. Thomas Franklin McNeill, Infantry.
 Capt. John Gavin Tyndall, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Alfred Lawrence Pearson Sands, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Charles Peaslee George, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Charles William Harlow, Field Artillery.
 Capt. John Delbert Reardan, Infantry.
 Capt. Ernest Leonard Pell, Infantry.
 Capt. William Henry Rucker, Field Artillery.
 Capt. William Henry Shepherd, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Marshall Guion Randol, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Joseph Carmoreau Hatle, Infantry.
 Capt. George Meredith Peek, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. William Pegram Wilson, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Charles Laurance Williams, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Alexander James Stuart, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Chester Jennings Goodier, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Robert Emory Vose, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. John Stuart Williams, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. John Nesmith Greely, Field Artillery.
 Capt. George Rullen, jr., Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. John Waring Simons, jr., Infantry.
 Capt. John Edward Mort, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Charles Pope Hollingsworth, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Edward Graham Taylor, Infantry.
 Capt. Webster Allyn Capron, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Thomas Donaldson Sloan, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Frederick Monroe Barrows, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Alfred Henry Erck, Infantry.
 Capt. Henry Wirt Thomas Eglin, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Walter Scott Greacen, Infantry.
 Capt. Cary Ingram Crockett, Infantry.
 Capt. José Perez-Brown, Philippine Scouts.
 Capt. Lawrence Wright McIntosh, Cavalry.
 Capt. James Henry Burns, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Everett Strait Hughes, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Thomas Jefferson Smith, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Roger Sheffield Parrott, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Oliver Andrews Dickinson, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Richard Edgar Cummins, Cavalry.
 Capt. Telesphor George Gottschalk, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Harvey Douglas Higley, Field Artillery.
 Capt. James Wilbur Lyon, Coast Artillery.
 Capt. Harold Geiger, Air Service.
 Capt. Rodney Hamilton Smith, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Albert Lawrence Loustalot, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Richard Donovan, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Robert Clive Rodgers, Cavalry.
 Capt. Homer Havron Slaughter, Infantry.
 Capt. Sanderford Jarman, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Clair Warren Baird, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Edward Willis Putney, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Gilbert Marshall, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Henry Clinton Kress Mühlenberg, Infantry.
 Capt. Lewis Lindsay Pendleton, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. John Francis Curry, Infantry.
 Capt. James Eugene Chaney, Infantry.
 Capt. Thomas Alexander Terry, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Edward Nicoll Woodbury, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Philip Gordon, Cavalry.
 Capt. William Jay Fitzmaurice, Infantry.
 Capt. Carl Cogswell Oakes, Infantry.
 Capt. John Thomas Kennedy, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Ray Longfellow Avery, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Horace Meek Hickam, Cavalry.
 Capt. Owen Riggs Meredith, Infantry.
 Capt. James Clifford Williams, Infantry.
 Capt. Edward Alexander Stockton, jr., Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Homer McLaughlin Groninger, Cavalry.
 Capt. Robert Emmett O'Brien, Infantry.
 Capt. James Hutchings Cunningham, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Stewart Oscar Elting, Cavalry.
 Capt. Simon Bolivar Buckner, jr., Infantry.
 Capt. John Kimball Brown, Cavalry.
 Capt. Charles Hartwell Bonesteel, Infantry.
 Capt. Richard David Newman, Cavalry.
 Capt. Thomas Jefferson Johnson, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Allison Barnes Deans, jr., Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Robert Howe Fletcher, jr., Infantry.
 Capt. William Henry Garrison, jr., Cavalry.
 Capt. Frederick Ambrose Barker, Infantry.
 Capt. Agard Hyde Bailey, Infantry.
 Capt. Sumner McBee Williams, Cavalry.

Capt. Henry Wallace Hall, Cavalry.
 Capt. John Hutchison Hester, Infantry.
 Capt. Franklin Langley Whitley, Infantry.
 Capt. Alfred Harold Hobley, Infantry.
 Capt. Elmer Cuthbert Desobry, Infantry.
 Capt. Arthur Earl Wilbourn, Cavalry.
 Capt. Emile Victor Cutrer, Infantry.
 Capt. Harry Bowers Crea, Infantry.
 Capt. Robert Christie Cotton, Infantry.
 Capt. George Barrett Glover, jr., Infantry.
 Capt. Henry John Weeks, Infantry.
 Capt. Roy Alison Hill, Infantry.
 Capt. Enoch Barton Garey, Infantry.
 Capt. Leonard H. Drennan, Infantry.
 Capt. Charles Kilbourne Nulsen, Infantry.
 Capt. Theodore Kendall Spencer, Infantry.
 Capt. Ernest Grove Cullum, Cavalry.
 Capt. Edwin Martin Watson, Field Artillery.
 Capt. William Walter Erwin, Cavalry.
 Capt. Charles Dudley Hartman, Infantry.
 Capt. Edgar Simpson Miller, Infantry.
 Capt. Thomas Clement Loneragan, Infantry.
 Capt. Albert Lee Sneed, Infantry.
 Capt. Lester David Baker, Infantry.
 Capt. Walter Reed Weaver, Infantry.
 Capt. William Whinery Hicks, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Eugene Bonfils Walker, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Roy Walter Winton, Infantry.
 Capt. Frederick Colwell Phelps, Infantry.
 Capt. John Burges Johnson, Cavalry.
 Capt. Edmund Russell Andrews, Infantry.
 Capt. Joseph Albert Rogers, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Max Robert Walner, Infantry.
 Capt. Karl Ferguson Baldwin, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Charles Kleber Wing, jr., Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Charles Elting Coates, Infantry.
 Capt. Frank Sperbeck, Philippine Scouts.
 Capt. Andrew Joseph Conroy, Philippine Scouts.
 Capt. Francis Eugene Brady, Philippine Scouts.
 Capt. Edward Postell King, jr., Field Artillery.
 Capt. Martin Conrad Shallenberger, Infantry.
 Capt. Herbert Hamlin White, Cavalry.
 Capt. John Henry Pirie, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Kenneth Sheild Perkins, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Chauncey St. Claire McNeill, Cavalry.
 Capt. Eugene Reybold, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Robert George Kirkwood, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Harold Everett Marr, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Hugo Ernst Pitz, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. William Baldrige Loughborough, Infantry.
 Capt. Joseph Wright Rumbough, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Thomas Clair Cook, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Olin Harrington Longino, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Peter Hill Ottosen, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Edgar Hall Thompson, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Samuel Harvey McLeary, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Frank Keet Ross, Cavalry.
 Capt. Oral Eugene Clark, Infantry.
 Capt. Allan Clay McBride, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Joe Reese Brabson, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Herman Kobbe, Cavalry.
 Capt. John Norton Reynolds, Air Service.
 Capt. Louis David Pepin, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Leonard Craig Sparks, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Robert Coker, Air Service.
 Capt. William Ferguson Hoey, jr., Infantry.
 Capt. Rufus Foote Maddux, Chemical Warfare Service.
 Capt. Lincoln Beaumont Chambers, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. John Hale Stutesman, Infantry.
 Capt. John Alden Crane, Field Artillery.
 Capt. John Ashley Warden, Cavalry.
 Capt. James Anthony Sarratt, Infantry.
 Capt. Willis Craig Knight, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Frank Melvin Kennedy, Air Service.
 Capt. John Robert Ellis, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. John Thomas Harris, Quartermaster Corps.
 Capt. Albert Sidney Johnston Tucker, Infantry.
 Capt. Marion Ogilvie French, Infantry.
 Capt. Frederick Almyron Prince, Field Artillery.
 Capt. John Mather, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Chester Raymond Snow, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. George William Carlyle Whiting, Infantry.
 Capt. Robert Emmett Mason Goolrick, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Marshall Magruder, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Walter Putney Boatwright, Coast Artillery Corps.

- Capt. John Piper Smith, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Charles Winslow Elliott, Infantry.
 Capt. George Richard Koehler, Infantry.
 Capt. Oliver Seth Wood, Infantry.
 Capt. Allen Mitchell Burdett, Infantry.
 Capt. Wilbur Rogers, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Edwin Kennedy Smith, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Louis Roberts Dougherty, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Samuel Roland Hopkins, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Charles Dudley Daly, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Albert Kenny Craven Palmer, Quartermaster Corps,
 since retired from active service.
 Capt. John Caffery Walker, jr., Infantry.
 Capt. Clarence Talmage Marsh, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Frederick Warren Stewart, Field Artillery.
 Capt. John Blackwell Maynard, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Jacob Frank, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Jacob Herman Rudolph, Air Service.
 Capt. Elbe Allen Lathrop, Air Service.
 Capt. Raymond Ceward Baird, Infantry.
 Capt. Warren Reigle Bell, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Arthur Griffith Campbell, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Matthew Addison Palen, Infantry.
 Capt. Joseph Taylor Clement, Infantry.
 Capt. Frederick LeRoy Martin, Air Service.
 Capt. John Oscar Lackey, Philippine Scouts.
 Capt. Seth Lathrope Weld, Philippine Scouts.
 Capt. Thomas Clinton Fain, Philippine Scouts.
 Capt. Bert Elmer Nickerson, Philippine Scouts.
 Capt. Harold Lincoln Gardiner, Cavalry.
 Capt. Robert Addison Gilmore, Philippine Scouts.
 Capt. Hugh Straughn, Philippine Scouts.
 Capt. Raymond St. James Bowman, Philippine Scouts.
 Capt. Edwin Hurlburt Rackley, Philippine Scouts.
 Capt. Edward Parfit, Philippine Scouts.
 Capt. Clinton Thomas Alden, Philippine Scouts.
 Capt. Eacott Berton Miller, Philippine Scouts.
 Capt. Jenner Young Chisum, Philippine Scouts.
 Capt. Frederick Clifford Rogers, Infantry.
 Capt. Claude De Busy Hunt, Cavalry.
 Capt. Robert Clifton Garrett, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Harry Jackson Castles, Philippine Scouts.
 Capt. Burton Ebenezer Bowen, Philippine Scouts.
 Capt. Guy Brandon Lawrason, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Laurence Tidd Walker, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Otto Harry Schrader, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Isaac Edwin Titus, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Halstead Powell Councilman, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Arthur Haldane Doig, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Robert Elton Guthrie, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. William Robert Nichols, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Paul Henry Herman, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Oscar Czar Warner, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Frank Sheldon Clark, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Kelley Benjamin Lemmon, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. William Skinner Fulton, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Thomas Ogden Humphreys, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Donald MacQueen Ashbridge, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Hollis LeRoy Muller, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Eli Elmer Bennett, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Charles Todd Richardson, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Clarence Edward Partridge, Infantry.
 Capt. Leo James Ahern, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Donald Meredith Beere, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Homer Ray Oldfield, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Herman Erienkotter, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Claude B. Thummel, Ordnance Department.
 Capt. Norton Meade Beardslee, Coast Artillery Corps, since
 retired from active service.
 Capt. Harold Earl Miner, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Norman Butler Briscoe, Cavalry.
 Capt. James Leo Dunsworth, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Elbert Eli Farman, jr., Cavalry.
 Capt. Ronald DeVore Johnson, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Thom Catron, Infantry.
 Capt. Francis Greason Delano, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Jacob Loucks Devers, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Philip Hayes, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Franz August Doniat, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Raphael Robert Nix, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. James Lawrence Walsh, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Carl Adolph Baehr, Field Artillery.
 Capt. George Smith Patton, jr., Cavalry.
 Capt. Henry Horace Malven, jr., Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Edward Luke Kelly, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. James Garssche Ord, Infantry.
 Capt. Thurston Hughes, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Robert Stanley Donaldson, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Wallace Copeland Philoon, Infantry, subject to examina-
 tion required by law.
 Capt. Charles Bartell Meyer, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Herbert LeRoy Taylor, Infantry.
 Capt. James Rowland Hill, Cavalry.
 Capt. Frederick Arthur Mountford, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Delos Carleton Emmons, Air Service.
 Capt. Arnold Norman Krogstad, Air Service.
 Capt. Eley Parker Denson, Infantry.
 Capt. Thomas DeWitt Milling, Air Service.
 Capt. Roy Howard Coles, Signal Corps.
 Capt. Henry Dorsey Farnandis Munnikhuysen, Quartermaster
 Corps.
 Capt. Philip Stearns Gage, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Robert Lawrence Eichelberger, Infantry.
 Capt. Monte Jackson Hickok, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Robert Charles Frederick Goetz, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Archibald Toombs Cooley, Cavalry.
 Capt. Edwin Forrest Harding, Infantry.
 Capt. Theodore Mosher Chase, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Carleton George Chapman, Cavalry.
 Capt. Arthur Rutledge Underwood, Infantry.
 Capt. Robert Sears, Infantry.
 Capt. Joseph Plassmeyer, Cavalry.
 Capt. Chester Paddock Mills, Cavalry.
 Capt. Lee Dunnington Davis, Infantry.
 Capt. Edwin Russell Van Deusen, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Frank Leroy Purdon, Infantry.
 Capt. Merl Paul Schillerstrom, Infantry.
 Capt. Carlin Curtis Stokely, Infantry.
 Capt. Louis Philip Ford, Infantry.
 Capt. John May McDowell, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Clifford Bluemel, Infantry.
 Capt. Wentworth Harris Moss, Infantry.
 Capt. Manton Campbell Mitchell, Infantry.
 Capt. William Hood Simpson, Infantry.
 Capt. Walker Evans Hobson, Infantry.
 Capt. William Charles Koenig, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Harry Walter Stephenson, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Lucien Helm Taliaferro, Field Artillery.
 Capt. John Charles Fremont Tillson, jr., Cavalry.
 Capt. Vernon George Olsmith, Infantry.
 Capt. Ralph Ernest Jones, Infantry.
 Capt. Herbert Hamilton Acheson, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Willis Shippam, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Frank Dexter Applin, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Rollin Larrabee Tilton, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. John Keel Jemison, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Furman Edgar McCammon, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Raymond Eliot Lee, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Louis Blaine Bender, Signal Corps.
 Capt. Augustus Norton, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Thomas Jamerson Cecil, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Ralph Chrystal Harrison, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Francis Page Hardaway, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Clement Craig Heth, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Frederic Alton Price, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Edward Prescott Noyes, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Charles Elliott Ide, Field Artillery.
 Capt. William David Frazer, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. George Fleming Moore, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Roy Robert Lyon, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Jason McVay Austin, Field Artillery.
 Capt. George Lane Van Deusen, Signal Corps.
 Capt. Leopoldo Mercader, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry.
 Capt. Frank Asbury Turner, Field Artillery.
 Capt. James Albert McGrath, Infantry.
 Capt. Courtney Hicks Hodges, Infantry.
 Capt. Rollo Curtin Ditte, Infantry.
 Capt. James Henry Tierney, Philippine Scouts.
 Capt. Frederick Martin Armstrong, Philippine Scouts.
 Capt. Joseph Cumming Thomas, Philippine Scouts.
 Capt. Isaac Joshua Nichol, Philippine Scouts.
 Capt. John Adoniram Sterling, Philippine Scouts.
 Capt. William Patrick Kelleher, Philippine Scouts.
 Capt. Edwin Larkin Zinn, Philippine Scouts.
 Capt. William Henry Sullivan, Philippine Scouts.
 Capt. Clarence McCain McMurray, Infantry.
 Capt. Guy Ichabod Rowe, Quartermaster Corps.
 Capt. George Stevens Gay, Field Artillery.
 Capt. John Magruder, Field Artillery, subject to examination
 required by law.

Capt. Charles Martin Everitt, Quartermaster Corps.
 Capt. Per Ramee, Philippine Scouts.
 Capt. Harrison Cressy Browne, Infantry.
 Capt. Charles Herbert Lantz, Philippine Scouts.
 Capt. James Henry Reynolds, jr., Philippine Scouts.
 Capt. Harley Cleveland Dagley, Cavalry.
 Capt. William Nichols Porter, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. George Howard Brett, Air Service.
 Capt. Maurice Benjamin Willett, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Robert Elmer Jones, Infantry.
 Capt. Alexander Warner Cleary, Infantry.
 Capt. George Marshall Parker, jr., Infantry.
 Capt. Belton O'Neill Kennedy, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Cary Robinson Wilson, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. John Herman Hood, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Richard Stearns Dodson, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Christopher Dudley Peirce, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Philip Ljungstedt Milnor, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Joseph Fredrick Cottrell, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Edward Lathrop Dyer, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Wallace Loring Clay, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Walter Lucas Clark, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Simon Willard Sperry, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Daniel Nanny Swan, jr., Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Charles McHenry Steese, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Harry Wylie Stovall, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Fenelon Cannon, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Richard Ferguson Cox, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. John Piersol McCaskey, jr., Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Edward Stuart Harrison, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. David McCoach, jr., Corps of Engineers.
 Capt. Edgar Warren Taulbee, Cavalry.
 Capt. Dwight Knowlton Shurtleff, Ordnance Department.
 Capt. Francis Henry Miles, jr., Ordnance Department.
 Capt. Fred Clute Wallace, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Burton Oliver Lewis, Ordnance Department.
 Capt. Herbert Raymond Odell, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Reginald Bifield Cocroft, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Clyde Andrew Selleck, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Kenneth Bailey Harmon, Ordnance Department.
 Capt. Ernest Joseph Dawley, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Elmore Beach Gray, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Herbert O'Leary, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Louie Arnold Beard, Quartermaster Corps.
 Capt. Willard Karle Richards, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Harry Dwight Chamberlin, Cavalry.
 Capt. James Irvin Muir, Infantry.
 Capt. John Julius Waterman, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Ivens Jones, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Frank Drake, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Meade Wildrick, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Frederick Arthur Holmer, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Daniel Huston Torrey, Infantry.
 Capt. John Millikin, Cavalry.
 Capt. Fred Seydel, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Durward Saunders Wilson, Infantry.
 Capt. Parker Cromwell Kallach, jr., Infantry.
 Capt. Maurice Duncan Welty, Infantry.
 Capt. Charles Albert Chapman, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Joseph Eugene Carberry, Infantry.
 Capt. Frank Floyd Scowden, Quartermaster Corps.
 Capt. Emmett Wilbur Smith, Infantry.
 Capt. Herbert Edgar Marshburn, Infantry.
 Capt. Charles Hines, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Jack Whitehead Heard, Cavalry.
 Capt. William Armistead Pendleton, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Walter Kilshaw Dunn, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Charles Manor Haverkamp, Cavalry.
 Capt. Walter Hale Frank, Air Service.
 Capt. Guy Woodman Chipman, Cavalry.
 Capt. Fred Barnes Carrithers, Infantry.
 Capt. Frederick Elwood Uhl, Infantry.
 Capt. Edgar Willis Burr, Cavalry.
 Capt. Harvey Henry Fletcher, Infantry.
 Capt. John Erle Beller, Infantry.
 Capt. John Frederick Landis, Infantry.
 Capt. Joseph Stephens Leonard, Infantry.
 Capt. John Arner Robenson, Cavalry.
 Capt. Joseph Page Aleshire, Cavalry.
 Capt. Walter Moore, Infantry.
 Capt. Oscar Wolverton Griswold, Infantry.
 Capt. Harding Polk, Cavalry.
 Capt. Robert Horace Dunlop, Infantry.
 Capt. John Richard Walker, Infantry.
 Capt. Allen Richland Edwards, Coast Artillery Corps.

Capt. Emil Fred Reinhardt, Infantry.
 Capt. John Gray Thornell, Air Service.
 Capt. William Augustus Beach, Infantry.
 Capt. John Thomas Hazelrig O'Rear, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Ralph Edward Haines, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Thomas Hardaway Jones, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Laurence Watts, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Henry Newbold Sumner, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Edward Roth, jr., Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. George Winship Easterday, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Austin Garfield Frick, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Sydney Smith Winslow, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Wilmot Alfred Danielson, Quartermaster Corps.
 Capt. Francis Joseph Torney, Quartermaster Corps.
 Capt. Bolos Elder Brewer, Philippine Scouts.
 Capt. Edgar Bergman Colladay, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. James Allan Stevens, Infantry.
 Capt. Emmert Wohlleben Savage, Infantry.
 Capt. Frederick Ramon Garcin, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Tolbert Frank Hardin, Infantry.
 Capt. Douglas Campbell Cordiner, Quartermaster Corps.
 Capt. Julian Sommerville Hatcher, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Benjamin Lafayette Carroll, Philippine Scouts.
 Capt. Bernard Robertson Peyton, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Whitmon Robert Conolly, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Frank Anderson Sloan, Infantry.
 Capt. Everett Collins, Cavalry.
 Capt. Russell Peter Hartle, Infantry.
 Capt. Oswald Hurtt Saunders, Infantry.
 Capt. Spencer Ball Akin, Signal Corps.
 Capt. Robert Gibson Sherrard, Infantry.
 Capt. John Wesley Hyatt, Infantry.
 Capt. Ralph Waldo Wilson, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Fred Mortimer Green, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Delmar Samuel Lenzner, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Roland Wilbur Pinger, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Donald Armstrong, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Franklin Babcock, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Hermann Heinrich Zornig, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Gladeon Marcus Barnes, Ordnance Department.
 Capt. Raycroft Walsh, Air Service.
 Capt. Harvey Clark Allen, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Edward Bennett Dennis, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Leon Moffat Logan, Quartermaster Corps.
 Capt. Roger Baldwin Colton, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Enrique Urrutia, jr., Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry.
 Capt. Arturo Moreno, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry.
 Capt. Oliver Loving Spiller, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Ruskin Peirce Hall, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Walter William Vautsmeier, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. James Madison White, Philippine Scouts.
 Capt. Spencer Elwell Shearer, Philippine Scouts.
 Capt. Frank Brezina, Philippine Scouts.
 Capt. Seth Harold Frear, Philippine Scouts.
 Capt. John Henry Mellom, Philippine Scouts.
 Capt. Herbert Edward Pace, Infantry.
 Capt. Gunnar J. Mortenson, Philippine Scouts.
 Capt. John Emmitt Sloan, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Frederick Rodman Palmer, Quartermaster Corps.
 Capt. Alexander Wilson, Infantry.
 Capt. Xavier Francis Blauvelt, Infantry.
 Capt. Frank Dorwin Lackland, Air Service.
 Capt. Joseph Andrews, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Albert Samuel Peake, Infantry.
 Capt. Floyd D. Garlock, Infantry.
 Capt. Cushman Hartwell, Cavalry.
 Capt. Arthur Boettcher, Infantry.
 Capt. Horace Thurber Aplington, Cavalry.
 Capt. Fred Livingood Walker, Infantry.
 Capt. Alvan Cullom Gillem, jr., Infantry.
 Capt. Rapp Brush, Infantry.
 Capt. Bert Milton Atkinson, Infantry.
 Capt. Edward George McCormick, Infantry.
 Capt. Philip Bracken Fleming, Corps of Engineers.
 Capt. Joseph Cowles Mehaffey, Corps of Engineers.
 Capt. Paul Sorg Reinecke, Corps of Engineers.
 Capt. Raymond Albert Wheeler, Corps of Engineers.
 Capt. William Benjamin Hardigg, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Harry Russell Kutz, Infantry.
 Capt. Charles Adam Schimelfenig, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Thompson Lawrence, Infantry.
 Capt. Freeman Wate Bowley, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Charles Reuben Baxter, Ordnance Department.
 Capt. Gustav Henry Franke, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Hubert Gregory Stanton, Ordnance Department.

Capt. John Everard Hatch, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Charles Anderson Walker, jr., Ordnance Department.
 Capt. Bethel Wood Simpson, Ordnance Department.
 Capt. Harold Floyd Nichols, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Harry James Keeley, Infantry.
 Capt. Charles Philip Hall, Infantry.
 Capt. Alexander Day Surles, Cavalry.
 Capt. William Edmund Larned, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Franklin Kemble, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Alfred John Betcher, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Karl Slaughter Bradford, Cavalry.
 Capt. Herbert Arthur Dargue, Air Service.
 Capt. John Griffith Booton, Ordnance Department.
 Capt. Frederick Gilbreath, Quartermaster Corps.
 Capt. George Richmond Hicks, Infantry.
 Capt. James Blanchard Crawford, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Haig Shekerjian, Infantry.
 Capt. Benjamin Curtis Lockwood, jr., Infantry.
 Capt. Robert W. Clark, jr., Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Harrison Henry Cocke Richards, Air Service.
 Capt. Carroll Armstrong Bagby, Infantry.
 Capt. Arthur Bayard Conard, Cavalry.
 Capt. Oliver Stelling McCleary, Infantry.
 Capt. Frederick Gilbert Dillman, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Gregory Holsinger, Infantry.
 Capt. Ziba Lloyd Drollinger, Infantry.
 Capt. Jesse Amos Ladd, Infantry.
 Capt. Paul William Baade, Infantry.
 Capt. James Roy Newman Weaver, Infantry.
 Capt. John Porter Lucas, Field Artillery.
 Capt. William Henry Harrison Morris, jr., Infantry.
 Capt. Carl Fish McKinney, Infantry.
 Capt. Roscoe Conkling Batson, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Allen Russell Kimball, Infantry.
 Capt. Wilfrid Mason Blunt, Cavalry.
 Capt. Ira Adelbert Rader, Air Service.
 Capt. Alvan Crosby Sandeford, Field Artillery.
 Capt. William Jay Calvert, Quartermaster Corps.
 Capt. Kenneth Ebbecke Kern, Infantry.
 Capt. David Hamilton Cowles, Infantry.
 Capt. Ira Thomas Wyche, Field Artillery.
 Capt. James Craig Riddle Schwenck, Cavalry.
 Capt. Arthur Clyde Evans, Infantry.
 Capt. John Louis Homer, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Thomas Jonathan Jackson Christian, Field Artillery.
 Capt. George Derby Holland, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Austin McCarthy McDonnell, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Howell Marion Estes, Cavalry.
 Capt. John Furman Wall, Cavalry.
 Capt. Leo Gerald Heffernan, Cavalry.
 Capt. Edwin Noel Hardy, Cavalry.
 Capt. Thomas G. M. Oliphant, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Douglas Blakeshaw Netherwood, Air Service.
 Capt. Mert Proctor, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Joseph Dorst Patch, Infantry.
 Capt. Archibald Delos Cowley, Infantry.
 Capt. William John Wrona, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Felix Englebert Gross, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. George Ralph Meyer, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Andrew Lewis Pendleton, jr., Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Lewis Hyde Brereton, Air Service.
 Capt. Cherubusco Newton, jr., Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Vincent Paul Erwin, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Edward Lincoln Hoffman, Air Service.
 Capt. Frank Bloom, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Casper Ball Rucker, Infantry.
 Capt. Robert Currier Brady, Quartermaster Corps.
 Capt. Hugh Johnston Knerr, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. John Page Edgerly, Infantry.
 Capt. George Frederick Humbert, Finance Department.
 Capt. Arthur Woodfin Ford, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Reuben Noel Perley, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Vincent Meyer, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Joseph Ray Cygon, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Edward Harold Hicks, Field Artillery.
 Capt. John Holmes Birdsall, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Herbert Elliott Taylor, Cavalry.
 Capt. Lindsay McDonald Silvester, Infantry.
 Capt. William Middleton Grimes, Cavalry.
 Capt. Herbert Marshall Pool, Infantry.
 Capt. Leonard Townsend Gerow, Infantry.
 Capt. Henry Joseph Moody Smith, Cavalry.
 Capt. George Derry Murphey, Infantry.
 Capt. Norman Whittenmore Peek, Air Service.
 Capt. William Clayton Rose, Infantry.

Capt. Wesley Frost Ayer, Infantry.
 Capt. Malcolm Wheeler-Nicholson, Cavalry.
 Capt. Norman Potter Morrow, Field Artillery.
 Capt. George Crawford Elsey, Infantry.
 Capt. James Ambrose O'Brien, Infantry.
 Capt. Lloyd Edmonstone Jones, Field Artillery.
 Capt. George Abel Sanford, Infantry.
 Capt. Alexander LeRoy Padwinetz Johnson, Infantry.
 Capt. Walter Ferrell Winton, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Maxon Spafford Lough, Infantry.
 Capt. Newton Napoleon Polk, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Ford Richardson, Infantry.
 Capt. Henry Lawrence Cullen Jones, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Lester Maple Wheeler, Infantry.
 Capt. Edwin O'Connor, Cavalry.
 Capt. Eugene Alexander Lohman, Cavalry.
 Capt. Kenneth Prince Lord, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Eugene Warren Fales, Infantry.
 Capt. Edward Alexander Miller, jr., Field Artillery.
 Capt. John Taylor Rhett, Infantry.
 Capt. Livingston Watrous, Infantry.
 Capt. Emanuel Villard Heidt, Infantry.
 Capt. Charles Stanley Little, Infantry.
 Capt. Herbert Alonzo Wadsworth, Infantry.
 Capt. Harold Clifford Lutz, Cavalry.
 Capt. John Moore Thompson, Cavalry.
 Capt. George Matthew Halloran, Infantry.
 Capt. William Edward Brouger, Infantry.
 Capt. Medorem Crawford, jr., Infantry.
 Capt. Sumner Waite, Infantry.
 Capt. Albert Monmouth Jones, Infantry.
 Capt. John Edward Creed, Infantry.
 Capt. Harrison McAlpine, Infantry.
 Capt. James Raymond Alfante, Quartermaster Corps.
 Capt. Gerald Ellis Cronin, Infantry.
 Capt. Glenn Perrine Wilhelm, Ordnance Department.
 Capt. Andrew Goolsby Gardner, Infantry.
 Capt. Albert Simon Kuegle, Infantry.
 Capt. Levin Hicks Campbell, jr., Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Follett Bradley, Air Service.
 Capt. Jonathan Waverly Anderson, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Serafin Manuel Montesinos, Infantry.
 Capt. Pedro Angel Hernandez, Infantry.
 Capt. Harold De Forest Burdick, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. John Absalom Baird, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Philip Guillou Blackmore, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Henry Clarence Davis, jr., Ordnance Department.
 Capt. Theodore Rodes Murphy, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Benjamin Noble Booth, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Edwin French Silkman, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Octave De Carré, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Robert Shemer Oberly, Ordnance Department.
 Capt. Claude Martin Thiele, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Avery Johnson French, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Edward Montgomery, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Shepler Ward Fitzgerald, Air Service.
 Capt. Leigh Francis Joseph Zerbe, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Coleman Wortham Jenkins, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Wilmer Townsend Scott, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Herbert Eugene Ellis, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Randolph Tucker Pendleton, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Stewart Woods Stanley, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Kenneth Thompson Blood, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Roy Silas Atwood, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Samuel Franklin Hawkins, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Jesse Lowry Sinclair, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Oscar Krupp, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Carleton Ula Edwards, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Charles Thomas Stahle, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Charles Meigs Wood, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Edwin Joseph O'Hara, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Alden George Strong, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Rudolph William Riefkohl, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. John Parke Leavenworth, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Alexander Camman Sullivan, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Joseph Peter Vachon, Infantry.
 Capt. Lloyd Baxter Bennett, Philippine Scouts.
 Capt. Abraham Garfinkel, Philippine Scouts.
 Capt. Pedro Diaz Dulay, Philippine Scouts.
 Capt. Thomas Austin Lynch, Philippine Scouts.
 First Lieut. Edward James Oliver, Infantry.
 Capt. Albert Tucker, Philippine Scouts.
 Capt. Earle La Forest Hunt, Philippine Scouts.
 Capt. John Frederick Daye, Philippine Scouts.
 Capt. Frederic Waldo Whitney, Cavalry.

Capt. Clifford Mitchell Tuteur, Philippine Scouts.
 Capt. Clarence Leslie Gilbert, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Arthur Eugene Rowland, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Leon R. Cole, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Lee Roland Watrous, jr., Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Joseph David Brown, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Leslie MacDill, Air Service.
 Capt. Charles Augustus French, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. John Albert Hoag, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Oscar Andrew Eastwood, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Earl Herbert Metzger, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. John O'Brien, Philippine Scouts.
 Capt. Vicente Rico Barros, Philippine Scouts.
 Capt. Matthew John Gunner, Infantry.
 Capt. Daniel Edward Murphy, Cavalry.
 Capt. James Ripley Jacobs, Infantry.
 Capt. Julian Francis Barnes, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Robert Scott Lytle, Infantry.
 Capt. Harold Cornelius Vanderveer, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Kenna Granville Eastham, Cavalry.
 Capt. Henry Terrell, jr., Infantry.
 Capt. Thomas James Camp, Infantry.
 Capt. Cliff Andrus, Field Artillery.
 Capt. James Powers Yancey, Cavalry.
 Capt. Harry Albert Musham, Infantry.
 Capt. Lawrence Sprague Churchill, Air Service.
 Capt. George Elmer Arneman, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Dale Francis McDonald, Infantry.
 Capt. Paul Kimball Johnson, Infantry.
 Capt. Raymond Eugene McQuillin, Cavalry.
 Capt. Edward Hiltner Bertram, Infantry.
 Capt. Hayes Adlai Kroner, Infantry.
 Capt. De Forest Willard Morton, Quartermaster Corps.
 Capt. Allan Stuart Boyd, jr., Infantry.
 Capt. Francis Clinton Vincent Crowley, Cavalry.
 Capt. Harry Lewis Twaddle, Infantry.
 Capt. George Everett Adams Reinburg, Cavalry.
 Capt. Clarence Leonard Tinker, Infantry.
 Capt. William Robert White, Infantry.
 Capt. Donald Bridgman Sanger, Infantry.
 Capt. Martin Francis Scanlon, Air Service.
 Capt. William Hanson Gill, Infantry.
 First Lieut. Ralph Kinnear Fletcher, Infantry.
 Capt. Frank Theodore McCabe, Philippine Scouts.
 Capt. Howard Sharp Bennion, Corps of Engineers.
 Capt. William Carrington Sherman, Air Service.
 Capt. Roscoe Campbell Crawford, Corps of Engineers.
 Capt. Milo Pitcher Fox, Corps of Engineers.
 Capt. Lee Otis Wright, Ordnance Department.
 Capt. Lewis Andrews Nickerson, Ordnance Department.
 Capt. Philip Ries Faymonville, Ordnance Department.
 Capt. Russell Lamonte Maxwell, Ordnance Department.
 Capt. William Coffin Harrison, Field Artillery.
 Capt. John Shirley Wood, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Charles Janvrin Browne, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Robert Henry Lee, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. William Henry Walmsley Youngs, Cavalry.
 Capt. David McLean Crawford, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Oscar James Gatchell, Ordnance Department.
 Capt. John Nathaniel Hauser, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Thomas Jay Hayes, Ordnance Department.
 Capt. Richard Emmanuel Anderson, Field Artillery.
 Capt. d'Alary Fécét, Infantry.
 Capt. Cris Miles Burlingame, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Raymond Vincent Cramer, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. William Hale Wilbur, Infantry.
 Capt. Sidney Parker Spalding, Ordnance Department.
 Capt. Byron Quinby Jones, Air Service.
 Capt. Stephen Harrison MacGregor, Ordnance Department.
 Capt. James Albert Gillespie, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Basil Duke Edwards, Infantry.
 Capt. Davenport Johnson, Air Service.
 Capt. James Kirk, Ordnance Department.
 Capt. Robert McGowan Littlejohn, Cavalry.
 Capt. Wade Hampton Haislip, Infantry.
 Capt. Robert Nall Bodine, Ordnance Department.
 Capt. James Harve Johnson, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Harry Albert Flint, Cavalry.
 Capt. Walter Melville Robertson, Infantry.
 Capt. John Henry Lindt, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Harold Burling Sampson, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Pearl Lee Thomas, Cavalry.
 Capt. Sidney Vincent Bingham, Cavalry.
 Capt. Bird Spencer DuBois, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Isaac Spalding, Field Artillery.

Capt. Cyril Augustine Phelan, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Harry James Malony, Field Artillery.
 Capt. John Hartwell Hinemon, jr., Signal Corps.
 Capt. Henry Lytton Flynn, Cavalry.
 Capt. Robert Fee Hyatt, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Harold Marvin Rayner, Cavalry.
 Capt. Charles Nathaniel Sawyer, Signal Corps.
 Capt. Gilbert Richard Cook, Infantry.
 Capt. Max Weston Sullivan, Infantry.
 Capt. Stephen Marston Walmsley, Signal Corps.
 Capt. Franklin Cummings Sibert, Infantry.
 Capt. Archibald Vincent Arnold, Field Artillery.
 Capt. John Nicholas Smith, jr., Infantry.
 Capt. Stephen J. Chamberlin, Infantry.
 Capt. John Traylor McLane, Cavalry.
 Capt. William Horace Hobson, Infantry.
 Capt. Walter Glenn Kilner, Air Service.
 Capt. Raymond Oscar Barton, Infantry.
 Capt. James Sylvester Mooney, Cavalry.
 Capt. Henry William Harms, Air Service.
 Capt. John Earl Lewis, Cavalry.
 Capt. Walton Harris Walker, Infantry.
 Capt. Millard Fillmore Harmon, jr., Air Service.
 Capt. John Duncan Kelly, Cavalry.
 Capt. Edward Chamberlin Rose, Infantry.
 Capt. Albert Eger Brown, Infantry.
 Capt. William Nalle, Cavalry.
 Capt. Gustav Jacob Gonser, Infantry.
 Capt. Ralph Cadot Holliday, Infantry.
 Capt. William Gaulbert Weaver, Infantry.
 Capt. Charles Chisholm Drake, Quartermaster Corps.
 Capt. William Joseph Morrissey, Infantry.
 Capt. Robert Theodore Snow, Infantry.
 Capt. Henry Charles McLean, Infantry.
 Capt. Frank Victor Schneider, Infantry.
 Capt. Frank Joseph Riley, Infantry.
 Capt. Benjamin Franklin Delamater, jr., Infantry.
 Capt. Ralph Samuel Kimball, Infantry.
 Capt. Roy Oscar Henry, Cavalry.
 Capt. Francis Bernard Mallon, Infantry.
 Capt. Lathrop Boyd Clapham, Infantry.
 Capt. John Dilworth von Holtzendorff, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Carl James Adler, Infantry.
 Capt. Otto Godfrey Pitz, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Theophilus Steele, Infantry.
 Capt. Lindsley Dykeman Beach, Cavalry.
 Capt. Burton Young Read, Cavalry.
 Capt. George Hubert Gardiner, Infantry.
 Capt. Chester Cardwell Staples, Philippine Scouts.
 Capt. Harry William Stark, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Duncan Grant Richart, Cavalry.
 Capt. Oliver Mayhew Ladd, Philippine Scouts.
 Capt. Archie Stanton Buyers, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. William Ayres Borden, Ordnance Department.
 Capt. Francis Tuttle Armstrong, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Edwin Bright Spiller, Finance Department.
 Capt. Cecil George Young, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Carl Andrew Waldmann, Ordnance Department.
 Capt. Paul Wesley Evans, Signal Corps.
 Capt. Henry Armstrong Wingate, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. William Claude Washington, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Alfred Bixby Quinton, jr., Ordnance Department.
 Capt. Hamilton Templeton, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Bertram Frankenberger, Field Artillery.
 Capt. John Keith Boles, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Edward Fuller Witsell, Infantry, subject to examination required by law.
 Capt. Alfred Loveday Rockwood, Infantry.
 Capt. Edwin Pearson Parker, jr., Field Artillery.
 Capt. John Macaulay Eager, Field Artillery, subject to examination required by law.
 Capt. Floyd Charles Hecox, Infantry.
 Capt. Carl Adolphus Hardigg, Quartermaster Corps.
 Capt. Terry de la Mesa Allen, Cavalry.
 Capt. John Chilton McDonnell, Air Service.
 Capt. Carl Lewis Capton, Infantry.
 Capt. Jerome Willard Howe, Cavalry.
 Capt. William Rudolph Gruber, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Otto Wagner, Cavalry.
 Capt. William Trigg Pigott, jr., Infantry.
 Capt. Russell Brown Patterson, Cavalry.
 Capt. Herbert Joseph Lawes, Infantry.
 Capt. Robert Crayton Williams, Infantry.
 Capt. Clyde Vincent Simpson, Cavalry.
 Capt. Paul Xavier English, Infantry.

Capt. Estil Virgil Smith, Infantry.
 Capt. Joseph Frank Richmond, Cavalry.
 Capt. Roy Stuart Brown, Cavalry.
 Capt. Troy Houston Middleton, Infantry.
 Capt. Roland Francis Walsh, Quartermaster Corps.
 Capt. Paul Murray, Infantry.
 Capt. William Daniel Faulkner, Infantry.
 Capt. Herbert Merton Ostroski, Cavalry.
 Capt. Manning Marius Kimmel, jr., Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. John Huff Van Vliet, Infantry.
 Capt. Leland Swartz Devore, Infantry.
 Capt. Geoffrey Keyes, Cavalry.
 Capt. Charles Addison Ross, Infantry.
 Capt. Douglass Taft Greene, Infantry.
 Capt. Joseph Wadsworth Viner, Cavalry.
 Capt. Robert Meredith Perkins, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Lawrence Babbitt Weeks, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Clarence Hagbart Danielson, Infantry.
 Capt. James Nixon Peale, Infantry.
 Capt. John Arthur Considine, Cavalry.
 Capt. David Beauregard Falk, jr., Infantry.
 Capt. William Cooper Foote, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Francis Reuel Fuller, Infantry.
 Capt. Clinton Warden Russell, Air Service.
 Capt. William Richard Schmidt, Infantry.
 Capt. Earl Lindsey Canady, Air Service.
 Capt. Louis Aleck Craig, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. George Edward Lovell, jr., Air Service.
 Capt. Otis Kellholtz Sadtler, Signal Corps.
 Capt. William Henry Jones, jr., Field Artillery.
 Capt. John Erskine Ardrey, Infantry.
 Capt. Carlyle Hilton Wash, Air Service.
 Capt. Henry Pratt Perrine, jr., Infantry.
 Capt. Dennis Edward McCunniff, Infantry.
 Capt. Henry Balding Lewis, Infantry.
 Capt. Henry Barlow Cheadle, Infantry.
 Capt. Stewart Shepherd Giffin, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Samuel Alexander Gibson, Infantry.
 Capt. Paul Woolever Newgarden, Infantry.
 Capt. Charles Andrew King, jr., Infantry.
 Capt. Alexander McCarrell Patch, jr., Infantry.
 Capt. Charles Bishop Lyman, Infantry.
 Capt. Robert Lily Spragins, Infantry.
 Capt. Ward Elverson Duvall, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. James Brown Gillespie, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Charles Lawrence Kilburn, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Hans Robert Wheat Herwig, Infantry.
 Capt. Howard Calhoun Davidson, Air Service.
 Capt. William Lynn Roberts, Infantry.
 Capt. William Alexander McCulloch, Infantry.
 Capt. Paul Duke Carlisle, Field Artillery.
 Capt. William Augustus Rafferty, Infantry.
 Capt. Lathe Burton Row, Infantry.
 Capt. John Flowers Crutcher, Cavalry.
 Capt. Francis Joseph Toohey, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. George Washington Price, Infantry.
 Capt. Herbert Slayden Clarkson, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Charles Gardiner Helmick, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Madison Pearson, Infantry.
 Capt. Robert Duncan Brown, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Ernst Sedlacek, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Ray Wehnes Barker, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Henry Abbey, jr., Air Service.
 Capt. Earl Howard Coyle, Cavalry.
 Capt. Mack Garr, Cavalry.
 Capt. Edward Oliver Halbert, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Maxwell Kirby, Air Service.
 Capt. Frank Bonne Jordan, Infantry.
 Capt. Edmund Peyton Duval, Cavalry.
 Capt. Alfred Eugene Sawkins, Infantry.
 Capt. Robert Emmet Carmody, Cavalry.
 Capt. Harry Lee King, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Robert Ogden Annin, Cavalry.
 Capt. Daniel Gordon Morrisett, Cavalry.
 Capt. Augustin Mitchell Prentiss, Chemical Warfare Service.
 Capt. Ralph Hospital, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Theodore Barnes, jr., Cavalry.
 Capt. Casey Hewitt Hayes, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Harvey Buckingham Steele Burwell, Air Service.
 Capt. Charles Bellows Hazeltine, Cavalry.
 Capt. John Lloyd Burg, Infantry.
 First Lieut. Edward William Austin, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Russell Alger Osmun, Quartermaster Corps.
 Capt. Sidney Erickson, Infantry.
 Capt. Emer Yeager, Field Artillery.

Capt. Thomas Roger McCarron, Infantry.
 Capt. George Lamberton Smith, Infantry.
 Capt. Mahlen Augustus Joyce, Infantry.
 Capt. Chapman Grant, Infantry.
 Capt. William Henry Holcombe, Corps of Engineers.
 Capt. Charles Philip Gross, Corps of Engineers.
 Capt. Bernard August Miller, Corps of Engineers.
 Capt. Peter Cleary Bullard, Corps of Engineers.
 Capt. Brehon Burke Somervell, Corps of Engineers.
 Capt. Xenophon Herbert Price, Corps of Engineers.
 Capt. Robert Walter Crawford, Corps of Engineers.
 Capt. Frederick Snowden Skinner, Corps of Engineers.
 Capt. Dabney Otey Elliott, Corps of Engineers.
 Capt. Frederick William Herman, Corps of Engineers.
 Capt. John Hill Carruth, Corps of Engineers.
 Capt. Philip Loomis Thurber, Field Artillery.
 Capt. William Chester Houghton, Field Artillery.
 Capt. John Churchill Wyeth, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Arthur Ringland Harris, Field Artillery.
 Capt. LaRhett Livingston Stuart, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Alfred Earl Larabee, Signal Corps.
 Capt. John Adams Brooks, jr., Ordnance Department.
 Capt. Cleveland Hill Bandholtz, Ordnance Department.
 Capt. John Green Burr, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Albion Ray Rockwood, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Frank Lawrence Hoskins, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Arthur Dow Newman, Cavalry.
 Capt. John Hamilton Jouett, Air Service.
 Capt. John Benjamin Anderson, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Cedric Watterson Lewis, Infantry.
 Capt. Joseph DeMoss McCain, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Harry Clyde Ingles, Signal Corps.
 Capt. James Lester Bradley, Infantry.
 Capt. Willis James Tack, Infantry.
 Capt. Edward Leuffer Nevin Glass, Cavalry.
 Capt. Charles Watson Foster, Cavalry.
 Capt. William Edward Burr, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Eugene Villaret, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Cuyler Llewellyn Clark, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Reiff Hesser Hannum, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Clarence Corinth Benson, Cavalry.
 Capt. Thomas Henry Rees, jr., Cavalry.
 Capt. Floyd Randall Waltz, Infantry.
 Capt. John Henry Woodberry, Ordnance Department.
 Capt. Harold Francis Loomis, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Leland Harold Stanford, Signal Corps.
 Capt. William Abbott Robertson, Air Service.
 Capt. Richard Bolles Paddock, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Carl Spatz, Air Service.
 Capt. Harold Roe Bull, Infantry.
 Capt. James Byron Haskell, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Charles Morton Milliken, Signal Corps.
 Capt. James Fred Byrom, Infantry.
 Capt. Joseph Bradford Treat, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Woodfin Grady Jones, Infantry.
 Capt. James Patrick Hogan, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Paul Clarence Paschal, Infantry.
 Capt. John Leo Parkinson, Infantry.
 Capt. Rudolph Gwinn Whitten, Infantry.
 Capt. Louis Thomas Byrne, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Gooding Packard, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Glenn Preston Anderson, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Walter Cyrus Gullion, Infantry.
 Capt. Francis Marion Brannan, Infantry.
 Capt. Adam Empe Potts, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. William Rutledge Orton, Infantry.
 Capt. Francis Henry Forbes, Infantry.
 Capt. Rufus Sumter Bratton, Infantry.
 Capt. Thomas George Lanphier, Air Service.
 Capt. Sylvester DeWitt Downs, jr., Field Artillery.
 Capt. Orlando Ward, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Benjamin Grant Weir, Air Service.
 Capt. Ralph Royce, Air Service.
 Capt. Thomas Huntington Monroe, Infantry.
 Capt. Roger Burnett Harrison, Infantry.
 Capt. Benjamin Flery Hoge, Cavalry.
 Capt. Frederick Herr, Cavalry.
 Capt. Clifford James Mathews, Infantry.
 Capt. Howard Prescott Milligan, Infantry.
 Capt. Frank William Milburn, Infantry.
 Capt. Isaac Gill, jr., Infantry.
 Capt. John Kennard, Cavalry.
 Capt. John Bellinger Thompson, Cavalry.
 Capt. Hamner Huston, Infantry.
 Capt. Jens Anderson Doe, Infantry.

Capt. Sheldon Harley Wheeler, Air Service.
 Capt. Lester Leland Lampert, Infantry, subject to examination required by law.
 Capt. William Francis Maher, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Floyd Hatfield, Infantry.
 Capt. Charles Lewis Clifford, Cavalry.
 Capt. Benjamin Seymour Stocker, Infantry.
 Capt. Gaston Lee Holmes, Cavalry.
 Capt. Oscar Otto Kuentz, Corps of Engineers.
 Capt. Earl Landreth, Infantry.
 Capt. William Edward Raab Covell, Corps of Engineers.
 Capt. Joseph Dogan Arthur, jr., Corps of Engineers.
 Capt. John Stewart Bragdon, Corps of Engineers.
 Capt. George Jacob Richards, Corps of Engineers.
 Capt. John Scott Smylie, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Lehman Welling Miller, Corps of Engineers.
 Capt. Douglas Lafayette Weart, Corps of Engineers.
 Capt. Earl Ewart Gesler, Corps of Engineers.
 Capt. Edwin Alexander Bethel, Corps of Engineers.
 Capt. John French Conklin, Corps of Engineers.
 Capt. Alfred Laing Ganahl, Corps of Engineers.
 Capt. William Frazer Tompkins, Corps of Engineers.
 Capt. Douglas Hamilton Gillette, Corps of Engineers.
 Capt. Paul Alfred Hodgson, Corps of Engineers.
 Capt. Donald Angus Davison, Corps of Engineers.
 Capt. Henry Spiese Aurand, Ordnance Department.
 Capt. Thomas Bernard Larkin, Corps of Engineers.
 Capt. Edwin Coit Kelton, Corps of Engineers.
 Capt. James Allen Lester, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Mason James Young, Corps of Engineers.
 Capt. Layson Enslow Atkins, Corps of Engineers.
 Capt. Herman Beukema, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Francis Joseph Dunigan, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Edwin Albert Zundel, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Clinton Wilbur Howard, Air Service.
 Capt. Charles Manly Busbee, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Albert Whitney Waldron, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Parley Doney Parkinson, Infantry.
 Capt. John Hobert Wallace, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Raymond Marsh, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Harold Eugene Small, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Henry Benton Saylor, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Joseph May Swing, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Charles Wolcott Ryder, Infantry.
 Capt. Stafford LeRoy Irwin, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Joseph Taggart McNarney, Air Service.
 Capt. Albert Henry Warren, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Omar Nelson Bradley, Infantry.
 Capt. Cedric Malcolm Stanley Skene, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Charles Carter Reynolds, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Philip Coldwell, Infantry.

To be captains with rank from July 1, 1920.

First Lieut. William Henry Sullivan, Philippine Scouts.
 First Lieut. Serafin Manuel Montesinos, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry.
 First Lieut. Pedro Angel Hernandez, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry.
 First Lieut. Carlo Antonio Pivrotto, Philippine Scouts.
 First Lieut. Thomas Roger McCarron, Infantry.
 First Lieut. Benjamin Seymour Stocker, Philippine Scouts.
 First Lieut. Anastacio Quevedo Ver, Philippine Scouts.
 First Lieut. Manuel Font, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry.
 Second Lieut. William Walter Thrall, Finance Department, since retired from active service.
 Second Lieut. Henry Stephen Hostetter, Finance Department.
 Second Lieut. Charles Burd Eckels, Quartermaster Corps.
 Second Lieut. Wallace Fairchild Baker, Finance Department.
 Second Lieut. Hardie Ambrose Violland, Finance Department.
 Second Lieut. Hastie Alexander Stuart, Finance Department.
 Second Lieut. Eugene Coffin, Finance Department.
 Second Lieut. Francis Jewett Baker, Finance Department.
 Second Lieut. Eugene Owen Hopkins, Finance Department.
 Second Lieut. Elmer Ellsworth Lockard, Finance Department.
 Second Lieut. Dana Woods Morey, Finance Department.
 Second Lieut. Seldon Brooke Armat, Finance Department.
 Second Lieut. George Zinn Eckels, Finance Department.
 Second Lieut. Jerome Clark, Finance Department.
 Second Lieut. Louis Maloney Thibadeau, Quartermaster Corps.
 Second Lieut. Frank B. Shelly, Finance Department.
 Second Lieut. Clarence Maynard Exley, Finance Department.
 Second Lieut. Otto Wilhelm Gralund, Finance Department.
 Second Lieut. Horace Grattan Foster, Finance Department.

Second Lieut. James MacKay, Finance Department.
 Second Lieut. Thomas Scott Pugh, Finance Department.
 Second Lieut. Stephen Roscoe Beard, Finance Department.
 Second Lieut. George Nicoll Watson, Finance Department, subject to examination required by law.
 Second Lieut. Guy Russell Doane, Finance Department.
 Second Lieut. Emmett Crawford Morton, Finance Department.
 Second Lieut. Harold George Salmon, Finance Department.
 Second Lieut. Ed Norment Enders, Finance Department.
 Second Lieut. Archie Henry Willis, Finance Department.
 Second Lieut. Edward Tiffin Comegys, Finance Department.
 Second Lieut. Harrison Willard Smith, Quartermaster Corps.
 Second Lieut. Horace Grant Rice, Finance Department.
 Second Lieut. Charles Russell Insley, Quartermaster Corps.
 Second Lieut. Ernest Palmer Hoff, Finance Department.
 Second Lieut. Lute Emmett Collier, Quartermaster Corps, subject to examination required by law.
 Second Lieut. Wilhelm P. A. T. Von Hartung, Finance Department.
 Second Lieut. Montgomery Taft Legg, Finance Department.
 Second Lieut. James Asa Marmon, Finance Department.
 Second Lieut. Walter Davis Dabney, Finance Department.
 Second Lieut. Percy Gabriel Hoyt, Finance Department.
 Second Lieut. William James Lisle, Finance Department.
 Second Lieut. William Alexander MacNicholl, Finance Department.
 Second Lieut. Carl Halla, Finance Department.
 Second Lieut. Charles Franklin Eddy, Finance Department.
 Second Lieut. William Maynard Dixon, Quartermaster Corps.
 Second Lieut. Richard Le Roy Cave, Finance Department.
 Second Lieut. Alfred James Maxwell, Finance Department.
 Second Lieut. Orva Earl Beezley, Finance Department.
 Second Lieut. Frank Elmer Parker, Finance Department.
 Second Lieut. Edwin Fairbrother Ely, Finance Department.
 First Lieut. Rafael Garcia y Larrosa, Philippine Scouts.
 First Lieut. Carl Archibald Bishop, Philippine Scouts.
 First Lieut. James Ellis Slack, Cavalry.
 First Lieut. Marvin Randolph Baer, Philippine Scouts.
 First Lieut. James Cadmus McGovern, Philippine Scouts.
 First Lieut. Manuel Benigno Navas, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry.
 First Lieut. Enrique Manuel Benitez, Coast Artillery Corps.
 First Lieut. Vicente Nicolas Diaz, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry.
 First Lieut. Andres Lopez, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry.
 First Lieut. Ramon Salvador Torres, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry.
 First Lieut. Modesto Enrique Rodriguez, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry.
 First Lieut. Roy Walton Heard, Philippine Scouts.
 Second Lieut. Arthur A. Padmore, Finance Department, subject to examination required by law, with rank from July 1, 1920.
 First Lieut. Ansel Griggs Wineman, Field Artillery, with rank from July 1, 1920.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

To be colonels with rank from June 4, 1920.

Lieut. Col. Herbert Arthur White, Judge Advocate General's Department.
 Lieut. Col. Beverly Allen Read, Judge Advocate General's Department.
 Lieut. Col. Blanton Winship, Judge Advocate General's Department.
 Lieut. Col. James Jesse Mayes, Judge Advocate General's Department.
 Lieut. Col. Edward Albert Kreger, Judge Advocate General's Department.

To be lieutenant colonels with rank from June 4, 1920.

Maj. Gordon Nathan Kimball, Judge Advocate General's Department.
 Maj. Kyle Rucker, Judge Advocate General's Department.
 Maj. Arthur Winton Brown, Judge Advocate General's Department.
 Maj. Willey Howell, Judge Advocate General's Department.
 Maj. William Taylor, Judge Advocate General's Department.

To be lieutenant colonel with rank from July 22, 1919.

Maj. Dennis Patrick Quinlan, Judge Advocate General's Department.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

To be colonel.

Lieut. Col. Arthur Walcott Yates, Quartermaster Corps, from June 27, 1920.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

To be captain.

First Lieut. John Harold Veale, Corps of Engineers, from June 11, 1920.

CAVALRY.

To be colonels.

Lieut. Col. Elmer Lindsley, Cavalry, since retired from active service, from June 17, 1920.

Lieut. Col. William Jefferson Glasgow, Cavalry, from June 19, 1920.

Lieut. Col. Frank Spear Armstrong, Cavalry, from June 26, 1920.

Lieut. Col. John O'Shea, Cavalry, from June 26, 1920.

To be lieutenant colonels.

Maj. Edward Leonard King, Cavalry, from June 17, 1920.

Maj. Samuel Field Dallam, Cavalry, from June 22, 1920.

Maj. William Kelly, jr., Cavalry, from June 23, 1920.

Maj. Henry Charles Whitehead, Cavalry, from June 23, 1920.

Maj. William Dixon Chitty, Cavalry, from June 23, 1920.

Maj. Alfred Eldrekin Kennington, Cavalry, from June 26, 1920.

Maj. Edward Percy Orton, Cavalry, from June 30, 1920.

Maj. Francis Horton Pope, Cavalry, from June 30, 1920.

Maj. George Edward Mitchell, Cavalry, from June 30, 1920.

To be majors.

Capt. David Harmony Biddle, Cavalry, from June 17, 1920.

Capt. William Fredric Holford Godson, Cavalry, from June 21, 1920.

Capt. George William Winterburn, Cavalry, from June 22, 1920.

Capt. Lewis Foerster, Cavalry, from June 22, 1920.

Capt. Lewis William Cass, Cavalry, since retired from active service, from June 23, 1920.

Capt. William Porter Moffet, Cavalry, from June 23, 1920.

Capt. Archibald Francis Commiskey, Cavalry, from June 24, 1920.

Capt. William Albert Cornell, Cavalry, from June 29, 1920.

Capt. James Eiter Shelley, Cavalry, from June 29, 1920.

Capt. Edward Calvert, Cavalry, from June 29, 1920.

Capt. Bruce Palmer, Cavalry, from June 29, 1920.

Capt. James Edmond Fechet, Cavalry, from June 30, 1920.

Capt. Philip Worthington Corbusier, Cavalry, from June 30, 1920.

Capt. Frederick Marion Jones, Cavalry, from June 30, 1920.

To be captains.

First Lieut. Philip Blaine Fryer, Cavalry, from May 29, 1920.

First Lieut. George Hill Carruth, Cavalry, from June 4, 1920.

First Lieut. Arthur Winton Hartman, Cavalry, from June 10, 1920.

First Lieut. Joseph Nixon Marx, Cavalry, from June 17, 1920.

First Lieut. Donald Coe Hawley, Cavalry, from June 18, 1920.

First Lieut. Vernon Lhreau Padgett, Cavalry, from June 21, 1920.

First Lieut. Jay Ward MacKelvie, Cavalry, from June 21, 1920.

First Lieut. Francis Truman Bonsteel, Cavalry, from June 22, 1920.

First Lieut. William Edwin Barott, Cavalry, from June 22, 1920.

First Lieut. Frank Nelson, Cavalry, from June 22, 1920.

First Lieut. Herman Frederick Rathjen, Cavalry, from June 22, 1920.

First Lieutenant Daniel Joseph Keane, Cavalry, from June 23, 1920.

First Lieut. Le Roy Davis, Cavalry, from June 23, 1920.

First Lieut. Anthony John Tittinger, Cavalry, from June 23, 1920.

First Lieut. Max Donald Holmes, Cavalry, from June 24, 1920.

First Lieut. Frank Henry Barnhart, Cavalry, from June 24, 1920.

First Lieut. George Edward Harrison, Cavalry, from June 26, 1920.

First Lieut. Wesley John White, Cavalry, from June 29, 1920.

First Lieut. Alton Wright Howard, Cavalry, from June 29, 1920.

First Lieut. Richard Whitney Carter, Cavalry, from June 29, 1920.

First Lieut. Kenneth Rowntree, Cavalry, from June 30, 1920.

First Lieut. George Archibald King, Cavalry, from June 30, 1920.

First Lieut. Lionel Leopold Meyer, Cavalry, from June 30, 1920.

First Lieut. Frederick Harold Leroy Ryder, Cavalry, from June 30, 1920.

First Lieut. John Waring Weeks, Cavalry, from June 30, 1920.

First Lieut. Theodore Besson Apgar, Cavalry, from June 30, 1920.

First Lieut. Mortimer Heth Christian, Cavalry, from June 30, 1920.

First Lieut. Fabius Busbee Shipp, Cavalry, from June 30, 1920.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

To be majors.

Capt. Sherman Miles, Field Artillery, from May 21, 1920.

Capt. Cortlandt Parker, Field Artillery, from May 21, 1920.

To be captains.

First Lieut. Paul Church Harper, Field Artillery, from June 25, 1920.

First Lieut. George Ross Rede, Field Artillery, from June 26, 1920.

First Lieut. John Cooper Adams, Field Artillery, from June 29, 1920.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

To be colonels.

Lieut. Col. Joseph Wheeler, jr., Coast Artillery Corps, from June 22, 1920.

Lieut. Col. Robert Emmet Callan, Coast Artillery Corps, from June 22, 1920.

Lieut. Col. Edwin Landon, Coast Artillery Corps, from June 25, 1920.

Lieut. Col. Clarence Henry McNeil, Coast Artillery Corps, from June 25, 1920.

Lieut. Col. Joseph Powell Tracy, Coast Artillery Corps, from June 27, 1920.

Lieut. Col. Percy Myers Kessler, Coast Artillery Corps, from June 30, 1920.

Lieut. Col. Johnson Hagood, Coast Artillery Corps, from June 30, 1920.

Lieut. Col. Frank Kirby Fergusson, Coast Artillery Corps, from June 30, 1920.

To be lieutenant colonels.

Maj. Alfred Sully Morgan, Coast Artillery Corps, from June 22, 1920.

Maj. Charles Henry Hilton, Coast Artillery Corps, from June 25, 1920.

Maj. William Fayssoux Stewart, jr., Coast Artillery Corps, from June 25, 1920.

Maj. Joseph Benjamin Douglas, Coast Artillery Corps, from June 27, 1920.

Maj. Hudson Taylor Patten, Coast Artillery Corps, from June 27, 1920.

To be majors.

Capt. Charles Edward Nason Howard, Coast Artillery Corps, from June 22, 1920.

Capt. Claudius Milton Seaman, Coast Artillery Corps, from June 22, 1920.

Capt. Hugh John Bedell McElgin, Coast Artillery Corps, from June 24, 1920.

Capt. Arthur Leonard Fuller, Coast Artillery Corps, from June 25, 1920.

Capt. Henry Rozer Casey, Coast Artillery Corps, from June 25, 1920.

Capt. William Kern Moore, Coast Artillery Corps, from June 25, 1920.

Capt. David Yulee Beckham, Coast Artillery Corps, from June 25, 1920.

To be captains.

First Lieut. Evan Clouser Seaman, Coast Artillery Corps, from June 5, 1920.

First Lieut. Henry Rasick Behrens, Coast Artillery Corps, from June 19, 1920.

First Lieut. Benjamin Bowering, Coast Artillery Corps, from June 22, 1920.

First Lieut. Henry Fred Grimm, jr., Coast Artillery Corps, from June 24, 1920.

First Lieut. Henry Linsert, Coast Artillery Corps, from June 25, 1920.

First Lieut. Donald Langley Dutton, Coast Artillery Corps, from June 26, 1920.

First Lieut. Leland Adrian Miller, Coast Artillery Corps, from June 27, 1920.

First Lieut. Percy Clayton Hamilton, Coast Artillery Corps, from June 27, 1920.

First Lieut. Robert Alexander Laird, Coast Artillery Corps, from June 30, 1920.

To be first lieutenant.

Second Lieut. Davis Ward Hale, Coast Artillery Corps, from June 4, 1920.

INFANTRY.

To be colonels.

Lieut. Col. John McAuley Palmer, Infantry, from June 20, 1920.
 Lieut. Col. John Kramer Miller, Infantry, from June 28, 1920.
 Lieut. Col. William Newman, Infantry, from June 28, 1920.
 Lieut. Col. Hansford Lee Threlkeld, Infantry, since retired from active service, from June 29, 1920.

To be lieutenant colonels.

Maj. Thomas McArthur Anderson, jr., Infantry, from June 1, 1920.
 Maj. Charles Du Val Roberts, Infantry, from June 20, 1920.
 Maj. Claude Hamilton Miller, Infantry, from June 28, 1920.
 Maj. Harold Benjamin Fiske, Infantry, from June 29, 1920.
 Maj. John Hendricksen Hughes, Infantry, from June 29, 1920.
 Maj. George Willis Helms, Infantry, from June 29, 1920.
 Maj. Rufus Estes Longan, Infantry, from June 29, 1920.
 Maj. William Mason Fassett, Infantry, from June 29, 1920.
 Maj. Halstead Dorey, Infantry, from June 29, 1920.

To be majors.

Capt. Bertram Page Johnson, Infantry, from June 20, 1920.
 Capt. Charles Ridgely White Morison, Infantry, from June 20, 1920.
 Capt. Walter Lawrence Reed, Infantry, from June 21, 1920.
 Capt. Ira Franklin Fravel, Infantry, from June 23, 1920.
 Capt. Ned Merrill Green, Infantry, from June 28, 1920.
 Capt. James Alfred Moss, Infantry, from June 29, 1920.

To be captains.

First Lieut. Frank Eugene Haskell, Infantry, from June 2, 1920.
 First Lieut. Edwin Howard Clark, Infantry, subject to examination required by law, since retired from active service, from June 10, 1920.
 First Lieut. Crosby Nickerson Elliott, Infantry, from June 14, 1920.
 First Lieut. William Harold Clark, Infantry, subject to examination required by law, since retired from active service, from June 18, 1920.
 First Lieut. Lloyd Davidson Brown, Infantry, from June 18, 1920.
 First Lieut. Roy Carter Hilton, Infantry, from June 20, 1920.
 First Lieut. Raymond Edward O'Neill, Infantry, from June 20, 1920.
 First Lieut. Justin Stanley Hemenway, Infantry, from June 22, 1920.
 First Lieut. William Almond Shely, Infantry, from June 22, 1920.
 First Lieut. John Urban Ayotte, Infantry, from June 23, 1920.
 First Lieut. Charles Heyward Barnwell, jr., Infantry, from June 23, 1920.
 First Lieut. Henry Alfred Schwarz, Infantry, from June 25, 1920.
 First Lieut. Edward George Herlihy, Infantry, from June 26, 1920.
 First Lieut. Arnold John Funk, Infantry, from June 27, 1920.
 First Lieut. George Marvin Ferris, Infantry, from June 28, 1920.
 First Lieut. Edwin Lockwood MacLean, Infantry, from June 29, 1920.

To be first lieutenant.

Second Lieut. Wesley Collins Dever, Infantry, from June 4, 1920.

PORTO RICO REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

To be captains.

First Lieut. Arturo Moreno, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, from May 20, 1920.
 First Lieut. Carlos Manuel Lopez, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, subject to examination required by law, since retired from active service, from June 20, 1920.

To be first lieutenants.

Second Lieut. Edgardo Vaquez-Bruno, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, from April 21, 1920.
 Second Lieut. Virgil Norberto Cordero, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, from May 20, 1920.
 Second Lieut. Mario Cordero, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, from June 20, 1920.

MEDICAL CORPS.

To be majors.

Capt. William Daugherty Petit, Medical Corps, from May 23, 1920.

Capt. Jay DePew Mings, Medical Corps, from May 24, 1920.

To be captains.

First Lieut. George Newlove, Medical Corps, from June 4, 1920.

First Lieut. Luke Baker Peck, Medical Corps, from June 4, 1920.

First Lieut. Leonard Philip Bell, Medical Corps, from June 4, 1920.

First Lieut. Frederick H. Sparrenberger, Medical Corps, from June 4, 1920.

First Lieut. George Philip Stallman, Medical Corps, from June 4, 1920.

First Lieut. Magnus J. Myres, Medical Corps, from June 4, 1920.

First Lieut. Ralph Waldo Newton, Medical Corps, from June 4, 1920.

First Lieut. Benjamin Franklin Fridge, jr., Medical Corps, from June 4, 1920.

First Lieut. Carlton Lakey Vanderboget, Medical Corps, from June 4, 1920.

First Lieut. James Brent Anderson, Medical Corps, from June 4, 1920.

First Lieut. Charles Henry Stearns, Medical Corps, from June 4, 1920.

First Lieut. Walter Leland Richards, Medical Corps, from June 4, 1920.

First Lieut. Francis Carrillo Tyng, Medical Corps, from June 4, 1920.

First Lieut. George Randolph Harris, jr., Medical Corps, from June 4, 1920.

First Lieut. Forrest Pitt Baker, Medical Corps, from June 4, 1920.

First Lieut. Jarrett Matthew Huddleston, Medical Corps, from June 4, 1920.

First Lieut. John Newton Merrick, Medical Corps, from June 4, 1920.

First Lieut. Albert Bowen, Medical Corps, from June 4, 1920.

First Lieut. Rae Ellsworth Houke, Medical Corps, from June 4, 1920.

First Lieut. Charles Roland Glenn, Medical Corps, from June 4, 1920.

First Lieut. William Stephen Culpepper, Medical Corps, from June 4, 1920.

First Lieut. Royal Kendall Stacey, Medical Corps, from June 4, 1920.

First Lieut. Frederic Hamilton Thorne, Medical Corps, from June 14, 1920.

First Lieut. James Roy Hudnall, Medical Corps, from June 16, 1920.

First Lieut. John Andrews Rogers, Medical Corps, from June 18, 1920.

First Lieut. Reginald Ducat, Medical Corps, from June 18, 1920.

First Lieut. Guy Blair Denit, Medical Corps, from June 18, 1920.

First Lieut. Charles R. Lanahan, Medical Corps, from June 19, 1920.

First Lieut. Charles Augustus Pfeffer, Medical Corps, from June 20, 1920.

First Lieut. Frank Hernon Chase, Medical Corps, from June 26, 1920.

First Lieut. Edward Raymond Easton, Medical Corps, from July 9, 1920.

First Lieut. Francis Elwood Weatherby, Medical Corps, from July 17, 1920.

First Lieut. Stanley Gibson Odom, Medical Corps, from July 20, 1920.

First Lieut. Alfred Robert Thomas, jr., Medical Corps, from July 23, 1920.

First Lieut. Niels Peter Paulsen, Medical Corps, from July 23, 1920.

First Lieut. Thomas Grant Tousey, Medical Corps, from July 24, 1920.

First Lieut. Harold Augustus Spilman, Medical Corps, from August 4, 1920.

First Lieut. Charles August Stammel, jr., Medical Corps, from August 9, 1920.

First Lieut. William Davies McLelland, Medical Corps, from August 9, 1920.

First Lieut. Wilmer Clayton Dreibelbles, Medical Corps, from August 10, 1920.
 First Lieut. Clive Paul Mueller, Medical Corps, from August 13, 1920.
 First Lieut. Sam Hardeman, Medical Corps, from August 14, 1920.
 First Lieut. Nuckols Thornton Davie, Medical Corps, from August 15, 1920.
 First Lieut. William Eli McCormack, Medical Corps, from August 15, 1920.
 First Lieut. Rees Stephen Lloyd, Medical Corps, from August 16, 1920.
 First Lieut. Zera Exley Bolin, Medical Corps, from August 23, 1920.
 First Lieut. Louis Martin Field, Medical Corps, from August 26, 1920.
 First Lieut. Eugen Gottfried Reinartz, Medical Corps, from August 27, 1920.
 First Lieut. Verner Trenary Scott, Medical Corps, from August 27, 1920.
 First Lieut. Hall Glesnor Van Vlack, Medical Corps, from August 27, 1920.
 First Lieut. Alan Callender Sutton, Medical Corps, from August 27, 1920.
 First Lieut. William Milton Caffee, Medical Corps, from September 14, 1920.
 First Lieut. Horace Tyner Doust, Medical Corps, from September 17, 1920.
 First Lieut. John DuBose Barnwell, Medical Corps, from September 19, 1920.
 First Lieut. Everett LeCompte Cook, Medical Corps, from September 20, 1920.
 First Lieut. Alexander Mileau, jr., Medical Corps, from September 23, 1920.
 First Lieut. Samuel Carlton Gwynne, Medical Corps, from September 24, 1920.
 First Lieut. Ralph Leslie Cudlipp, Medical Corps, from September 27, 1920.
 First Lieut. Gordon Adams Clapp, Medical Corps, from September 29, 1920.
 First Lieut. Virgil Heath Cornell, Medical Corps, from September 30, 1920.
 First Lieut. Theodore Wallace O'Brien, Medical Corps, from October 1, 1920.
 First Lieut. William Charles Munly, Medical Corps, from October 1, 1920.
 First Lieut. Ebner Holmes Inmon, Medical Corps, from October 3, 1920.
 First Lieut. Ernest LeRoy Wilson, Medical Corps, from October 4, 1920.
 First Lieut. George Benjamin Kent, Medical Corps, from October 6, 1920.
 First Lieut. Harry Justin Felch, Medical Corps, from October 13, 1920.
 First Lieut. George William Rice, Medical Corps, from October 8, 1920.
 First Lieut. Robert James Platt, Medical Corps, from October 13, 1920.
 First Lieut. William Ralph Campbell, Medical Corps, from October 13, 1920.
 First Lieut. George Heinrichs Preston, Medical Corps, from October 14, 1920.
 First Lieut. William Campbell Colbert, Medical Corps, from October 14, 1920.
 First Lieut. Joseph William Garrett, Medical Corps, from October 16, 1920.
 First Lieut. Charles Levi Maxwell, Medical Corps, from October 16, 1920.
 First Lieut. Frank Walker Young, Medical Corps, from October 21, 1920.
 First Lieut. John Arthur Keyton, Medical Corps, from October 24, 1920.
 First Lieut. Harold Vincent Raycroft, Medical Corps, from October 29, 1920.
 First Lieut. Roy Farrington Brown, Medical Corps, from October 30, 1920.
 First Lieut. Wesley Cintra Cox, Medical Corps, from October 30, 1920.
 First Lieut. Levy Steven Johnson, Medical Corps, from November 2, 1920.
 First Lieut. Brooks Collins Grant, Medical Corps, from November 10, 1920.
 First Lieut. John Glenwood Knauer, Medical Corps, from November 13, 1920.

First Lieut. Elmer Seth Tenney, Medical Corps, from November 13, 1920.
 First Lieut. Clark Anson Wilcox, Medical Corps, from November 13, 1920.
 First Lieut. Roy Wilford Layton, Medical Corps, from November 16, 1920.
 First Lieut. William Bell Foster, jr., Medical Corps, from November 17, 1920.
 First Lieut. Joe Harold St. John, Medical Corps, from November 20, 1920.
 First Lieut. Paul Moyer Patterson, Medical Corps, from November 27, 1920.
 First Lieut. Chauncey Elmo Dovell, Medical Corps, from November 29, 1920.
 First Lieut. Donald H. Pitts, Medical Corps, from November 30, 1920.
 First Lieut. Edwin Raymond Strong, Medical Corps, from December 2, 1920.
 First Lieut. Henry Jackson Hayes, Medical Corps, from December 6, 1920.
 First Lieut. Edwin Leland Brackney, Medical Corps, from December 8, 1920.
 First Lieut. Lucius Kennedy Patterson, Medical Corps, from December 10, 1920.
 First Lieut. Joseph Wheeler Smith, jr., Medical Corps, from December 12, 1920.
 First Lieut. Rufus Leroy Holt, Medical Corps, from December 13, 1920.
 First Lieut. Alfred Edward Jones, Medical Corps, from December 18, 1920.
 First Lieut. Tate Benton Collins, Medical Corps, from December 19, 1920.
 First Lieut. James Day Edgar, Medical Corps, from January 9, 1921.
 First Lieut. William Kenneth Turner, Medical Corps, from January 15, 1921.
 First Lieut. Rollo Preston Bourbon, Medical Corps, from January 19, 1921.
 First Lieut. John Christopher Woodland, Medical Corps, from January 20, 1921.
 First Lieut. Ernest Jackson Steves, Medical Corps, from January 20, 1921.
 First Lieut. William Stanton Martens, Medical Corps, from January 21, 1921.
 First Lieut. Walter Leslie Perry, Medical Corps, from January 21, 1921.
 First Lieut. Harvey Robinson Livesay, Medical Corps, from January 21, 1921.
 First Lieut. Edmund Anderson Lodge, Medical Corps, from January 21, 1921.
 First Lieut. Raymond Osborne Dart, Medical Corps, from January 23, 1921.
 First Lieut. John Frank Lieberman, Medical Corps, from January 23, 1921.
 First Lieut. John Darlington Nourse, Medical Corps, from January 25, 1921.
 First Lieut. Don Clio Bartholomew, Medical Corps, from January 28, 1921.

DENTAL CORPS.

To be captains.

First Lieut. Edwin Moore-Kennedy, Dental Corps, from June 4, 1920.
 First Lieut. George Magnor Krough, Dental Corps, from June 4, 1920.
 First Lieut. Howard Clayton Feyler, Dental Corps, from June 5, 1920.
 First Lieut. Beverley Morrison Epes, Dental Corps, from June 16, 1920.
 First Lieut. James Henry O'Reilly, Dental Corps, from July 12, 1920.
 First Lieut. George Julian Sibley, Dental Corps, from July 30, 1920.
 First Lieut. James Barto Mann, Dental Corps, from August 5, 1920.
 First Lieut. Herbert Edwin Guthrie, Dental Corps, from August 5, 1920.
 First Lieut. Charles Jefferson Denholm, Dental Corps, from August 7, 1920.
 First Lieut. Joseph Henry Jaffer, Dental Corps, from August 17, 1920.
 First Lieut. William Henry Siefert, Dental Corps, from August 21, 1920.
 First Lieut. James Harold Keith, Dental Corps, from September 7, 1920.

First Lieut. James Jay Weeks, Dental Corps, from September 8, 1920.

First Lieut. Wayne W. Woolley, Dental Corps, from September 8, 1920.

First Lieut. Fernando Emilio Rodriguez, Dental Corps, from September 8, 1920.

First Lieut. Thomas Minyard Page, Dental Corps, from September 8, 1920.

First Lieut. Clyde Wakefield Scogin, Dental Corps, from September 13, 1920.

First Lieut. John Godfrey Urban, Dental Corps, from October 11, 1920.

First Lieut. James Lawrence Olsen, Dental Corps, from November 18, 1920.

First Lieut. Daniel Sumner Lockwood, Dental Corps, from December 11, 1920.

VETERINARY CORPS.

To be colonels.

Veterinarian Gerald E. Griffin, Veterinary Corps, from June 4, 1920.

Veterinarian Charles Douglas McMurdo, Veterinary Corps, from June 4, 1920.

Veterinarian William George Turner, Veterinary Corps, from June 14, 1920.

Lieut. Col. William Vinton Lusk, Veterinary Corps, from December 20, 1920.

To be lieutenant colonels.

Veterinarian William Vinton Lusk, Veterinary Corps, from June 4, 1920.

Veterinarian William George Turner, Veterinary Corps, from June 4, 1920.

Veterinarian Joseph Richardson Jefferis, Veterinary Corps, from June 4, 1920.

Veterinarian Harry Frank Steele, Veterinary Corps, from June 4, 1920.

Veterinarian Ray Jones Standclift, Veterinary Corps, from July 23, 1920.

Veterinarian Coleman Nockolds, Veterinary Corps, from August 10, 1920.

Maj. Robert Vans Agnew, Veterinary Corps, from December 18, 1920.

To be majors.

Veterinarian Ray Jones Standclift, Veterinary Corps, from June 4, 1920.

Veterinarian Coleman Nockolds, Veterinary Corps, from June 4, 1920.

Veterinarian Robert Vans Agnew, Veterinary Corps, from June 4, 1920.

Veterinarian Eugene John Cramer, Veterinary Corps, from June 4, 1920.

Veterinarian Jules Henry Uri, Veterinary Corps, from June 4, 1920.

Veterinarian Henry Wilson Peter, Veterinary Corps, from June 4, 1920.

Veterinarian William Proctor Hill, Veterinary Corps, from June 4, 1920.

Veterinarian John Alexander McKinnon, Veterinary Corps, from June 4, 1920.

Veterinarian Charles Henry Jewell, Veterinary Corps, from June 4, 1920.

Veterinarian William Adalbert Sproule, Veterinary Corps, from June 4, 1920.

Veterinarian John Henry Gould, Veterinary Corps, from June 4, 1920.

Veterinarian Walter Fraser, Veterinary Corps, from June 4, 1920.

Veterinarian Walter Robert Pick, Veterinary Corps, from June 4, 1920.

Veterinarian Andrew Edmund Donovan, Veterinary Corps, from June 4, 1920.

Veterinarian Burt English, Veterinary Corps, from June 4, 1920.

Veterinarian Robert Julian Foster, Veterinary Corps, from June 4, 1920.

Veterinarian George Alexander Hanvey, jr., Veterinary Corps, from June 4, 1920.

Veterinarian George Albert Lytle, Veterinary Corps, from June 4, 1920.

Veterinarian Robert Cessna Musser, Veterinary Corps, from July 24, 1920.

To be captains.

Assistant Veterinarian Robert Cessna Musser, Veterinary Corps, from June 4, 1920.

Assistant Veterinarian Aquila Mitchell, Veterinary Corps, from June 4, 1920.

Assistant Veterinarian Wilfred Josiah Stokes, Veterinary Corps, from June 4, 1920.

Assistant Veterinarian James Reid Shand, Veterinary Corps, from June 4, 1920.

Assistant Veterinarian Herbert Stephens Williams, Veterinary Corps, from June 4, 1920.

Assistant Veterinarian Alfred Lewis Mason, Veterinary Corps, from June 4, 1920.

Assistant Veterinarian Thomas Harold Edwards, Veterinary Corps, from June 4, 1920.

Assistant Veterinarian Burton Alpheus Seeley, Veterinary Corps, from June 4, 1920.

Assistant Veterinarian Edward Patrick O'Connell, Veterinary Corps, from June 4, 1920.

Assistant Veterinarian George Henry Koon, Veterinary Corps, from June 4, 1920.

Assistant Veterinarian Ralph Maurice Buffington, Veterinary Corps, from June 4, 1920.

Assistant Veterinarian Daniel Buchter Leininger, Veterinary Corps, from June 4, 1920.

Assistant Veterinarian Joseph Nourse Hornbaker, Veterinary Corps, from June 28, 1920.

To be first lieutenants.

Assistant Veterinarian Sherman Robert Ingram, Veterinary Corps, from March 1, 1920.

Assistant Veterinarian George William Brower, Veterinary Corps, from June 4, 1920.

Assistant Veterinarian Allen Chamberlain Wight, Veterinary Corps, from June 4, 1920.

Assistant Veterinarian Elwood Luke Nye, Veterinary Corps, from June 4, 1920.

Assistant Veterinarian Charles Brenton Dunphy, Veterinary Corps, from June 4, 1920.

Assistant Veterinarian Robert Payne McComb, Veterinary Corps, from June 22, 1920.

Assistant Veterinarian Harold Clarke, Veterinary Corps, from July 16, 1920.

Assistant Veterinarian Daniel Henry Mallan, Veterinary Corps, from July 16, 1920.

Assistant Veterinarian Louis Goldman Weisman, Veterinary Corps, from July 16, 1920.

Assistant Veterinarian Everett Cooper Conant, Veterinary Corps, from July 16, 1920.

Assistant Veterinarian James Alexander McCallam, Veterinary Corps, from July 16, 1920.

Assistant Veterinarian Harry John Juzek, Veterinary Corps, from July 16, 1920.

Assistant Veterinarian William Henry Dean, Veterinary Corps, from July 16, 1920.

Assistant Veterinarian Solon B. Renshaw, Veterinary Corps, from July 16, 1920.

Assistant Veterinarian Horace Zenas Homer, Veterinary Corps, from July 16, 1920.

Assistant Veterinarian Louis Lathrop Shook, Veterinary Corps, from July 16, 1920.

Assistant Veterinarian Oscar E. Gladfelter, Veterinary Corps, from July 16, 1920, subject to examination required by law.

Assistant Veterinarian Frank H. Woodruff, Veterinary Corps, from July 16, 1920.

Assistant Veterinarian John D. Moore, Veterinary Corps, from July 16, 1920.

Assistant Veterinarian Will Charles Griffin, Veterinary Corps, from July 16, 1920.

Assistant Veterinarian Lloyd Clifford Ewen, Veterinary Corps, from July 16, 1920.

Assistant Veterinarian Charles Oliver Grace, Veterinary Corps, from July 16, 1920.

Assistant Veterinarian Edward Michael Curley, Veterinary Corps, from July 16, 1920.

Assistant Veterinarian James Russell Sperry, Veterinary Corps, from July 16, 1920.

Assistant Veterinarian Floyd Chauncey Sager, Veterinary Corps, from July 16, 1920.

Assistant Veterinarian Henry Emil Hess, Veterinary Corps, from July 16, 1920.

Assistant Veterinarian Vincent Brown Wright, Veterinary Corps, from July 16, 1920.

Assistant Veterinarian Paul Roberts King, Veterinary Corps, from July 16, 1920.

Assistant Veterinarian Forest Lee Holycross, Veterinary Corps, from July 16, 1920.

Assistant Veterinarian George Leander Richards, Veterinary Corps, from July 16, 1920.

Assistant Veterinarian Daniel S. Robertson, Veterinary Corps, from July 16, 1920.

Assistant Veterinarian George Leslie Caldwell, Veterinary Corps, from September 4, 1920.

Assistant Veterinarian George Francis Feazell, Veterinary Corps, from September 4, 1920.

Assistant Veterinarian Jacob Landes Hartman, Veterinary Corps, from September 4, 1920.

Assistant Veterinarian Gordon Bancroft Huse, Veterinary Corps, from September 4, 1920.

Assistant Veterinarian John H. Kintner, Veterinary Corps, from September 4, 1920.

Assistant Veterinarian Walter Karl Herbott, Veterinary Corps, from September 4, 1920.

Assistant Veterinarian Arthur Dunlap Martin, Veterinary Corps, from September 4, 1920.

CHAPLAINS.

To be chaplains with the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Chaplain Cephas Caleb Bateman, from June 4, 1920.

Chaplain Walter Marvine, from June 4, 1920.

Chaplain Charles Wright Freeland, from June 4, 1920.

Chaplain John Anthony Randolph, from June 4, 1920.

Chaplain Edmund P. Easterbrook, from June 4, 1920.

Chaplain George Chamberlain Stull, from June 4, 1920.

Chaplain Aldred Adino Pruden, from June 4, 1920.

Chaplain Barton Warren Perry, from June 4, 1920.

To be chaplains with the rank of major.

Chaplain James Lincoln Griffes, from June 4, 1920.

Chaplain John Menfee Moose, from June 4, 1920.

Chaplain Julian Emmet Yates, from June 4, 1920.

Chaplain David Law Fleming, from June 4, 1920.

Chaplain Francis Patrick Joyce, from June 4, 1920.

Chaplain Simon Michael Lutz, from June 4, 1920.

Chaplain Herbert Stanley Smith, from June 4, 1920.

To be chaplains with rank of captain.

Chaplain Alexander Daniel Sutherland, from June 4, 1920.

Chaplain Ignatius Fealy, from June 4, 1920.

Chaplain Haywood Lewis Winter, from June 4, 1920.

Chaplain Thomas Louis Kelley, from June 4, 1920.

Chaplain Adolph John Schliesser, from June 4, 1920.

Chaplain Clifford Lore Miller, from June 4, 1920.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. McCUMBER. As in legislative session, I move that the Senate adjourn until to-morrow at 11 o'clock a. m.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 35 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Saturday, February 5, 1921, at 11 o'clock a. m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, February 4, 1921.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The SPEAKER. The House will be in order.

Mr. McCLINTIC. Mr. Speaker, I raise the point of no quorum present.

NO QUORUM AT PRAYERS.

The SPEAKER. A few days ago when the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. McCLINTIC], before the Chaplain's prayer, raised the point of no quorum the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WATSON] argued that the gentleman from Oklahoma had no right to make it at that stage of the proceedings. The Chair at the time sustained the right of the gentleman from Oklahoma. Since then the Chair has been considering the matter, and has concluded he was mistaken in his decision, and that the Member from Oklahoma has no right to make the point of no quorum before the Chaplain offers prayer.

Mr. McCLINTIC. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. One moment. Rule VIII provides that—

The Chaplain shall attend at the commencement of each day's sitting of the House and open the same with prayer.

Obviously that provides that the opening exercise of the House shall be prayer by the Chaplain. The Chair thinks that is not a matter of business, but that it is a matter of ceremony, of devotion, and that its appeal is not to the duty of Members

to hear it but to their sense of reverence. Presence of Members is not compulsory. Rule I provides that the Speaker shall take the chair and call the Members to order, and on the appearance of a quorum cause the Journal to be read. There it specifically says that for the reading of the Journal, which is the first business after prayer by the Chaplain, a quorum shall appear. By indirection that would indicate that the prayer does not require the presence of a quorum, inasmuch as the rule particularly says that it does require a quorum to read the Journal.

The Chair therefore is disposed to think that the offering of prayer by the Chaplain is not business of the House that requires a quorum, and that regardless of any gentleman's sense of reverence or propriety it is not in order to make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The Chaplain will offer prayer.

Mr. McCLINTIC. Mr. Speaker, I respectfully appeal from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. ACKERMAN. I move to lay that appeal on the table.

The SPEAKER. The Chair does not think he is obliged to entertain the appeal, because an appeal from the decision of the Chair is business and the point of no quorum could be made, and that would practically nullify the decision. But inasmuch as this is a new matter, the Chair thinks it will be better for once to entertain the appeal and let the House decide the matter.

If the House sustains the decision of the Chair, he will not entertain such an appeal afterwards on the same question. The gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. ACKERMAN] moves to lay the appeal on the table.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. McCLINTIC) there were—ayes 81, noes 2.

Mr. McCLINTIC. I raise the point of no quorum.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman makes the point of no quorum, and the Chair will recognize it. The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll. The question is on laying the appeal on the table.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 233, nays 70, not voting 126, as follows:

YEAS—233.

Ackerman	Fish	McAndrews	Shreve
Anderson	Fordney	McArthur	Siegel
Andrews, Md.	Foster	McFadden	Sinclair
Andrews, Nebr.	Frear	McKenzie	Sinnott
Anthony	Freeman	McLaughlin, Mich.	Slomp
Aswell	French	McLaughlin, Nebr.	Smith, Idaho
Ayres	Fuller	McLeod	Smith, Ill.
Bacharach	Gallagher	McPherson	Smith, Mich.
Barbour	Gallivan	MacGregor	Smith, N. Y.
Begg	Glynn	Madden	Snyder
Benham	Godwin, N. C.	Magee	Stedman
Black	Good	Mann, Ill.	Steenerson
Bland, Ind.	Goodykoontz	Mapes	Stephens, Miss
Boies	Graham, Ill.	Martin	Stephens, Ohio
Bowers	Green, Iowa	Michener	Stiness
Brand	Greene, Mass.	Miller	Stoll
Brinson	Griest	Monahan, Wis.	Strong, Kans.
Brooks, Ill.	Griffin	Mondell	Summers, Wash.
Brooks, Pa.	Hadley	Montague	Sweet
Browne	Hamilton	Moore, Ohio	Swindall
Buchanan	Hardy, Colo.	Moore, Va.	Swope
Burdick	Harrell	Moore, Ind.	Tague
Burke	Haugen	Murphy	Taylor, Ark.
Caldwell	Hawley	Nelson, Mo.	Taylor, Tenn.
Campbell, Kans.	Hays	Newton, Minn.	Temple
Cannon	Hernandez	Newton, Mo.	Thompson
Christopherson	Hickey	Nicholls	Tillman
Coady	Hicks	O'Connell	Tilson
Cole	Hoch	O'Connor	Timberlake
Cooper	Hoey	Ogden	Timber
Copley	Holland	Olney	Towner
Crago	Hull, Iowa	Osborne	Treadway
Cramton	Hutchinson	Overstreet	Valle
Crowther	James, Va.	Padgett	Vestal
Curry, Calif.	Jeffers	Paige	Vinson
Dale	Johnson, S. Dak.	Park	Voigt
Dallinger	Johnson, Wash.	Parker	Volstead
Darrow	Jones, Pa.	Parrish	Walsh
Davis, Minn.	Juul	Patterson	Walters
Dempsey	Kearns	Pell	Ward
Denison	Keller	Purnell	Wason
Dickinson, Iowa	Kelly, Pa.	Raddcliffe	Weaver
Dominick	Kendall	Rainey, Ala.	Webster
Donovan	Kennedy, R. I.	Ramsey	Whaley
Doremus	Kiess	Ramsey	Wheeler
Doughton	King	Randall, Calif.	White, Kans.
Dowell	Kinkaid	Randall, Wis.	Williams
Drane	Klecza	Ransley	Winslow
Dunbar	Knutson	Reavis	Wood, Ind.
Dunn	Lampert	Reber	Woods, Va.
Dyer	Langley	Reed, N. Y.	Woodyard
Echols	Larsen	Rhodes	Wright
Edmonds	Layton	Ricketts	Yates
Ellitt	Lea, Calif.	Ridick	Young, N. Dak.
Esch	Lee, Ga.	Robison, Ky.	Young, Tex.
Evans, Nebr.	Lehibach	Rodenberg	Zihlman
Fairfield	Little	Rogers	
Fess	Longworth	Schall	
Fields	Luhning	Scott	